

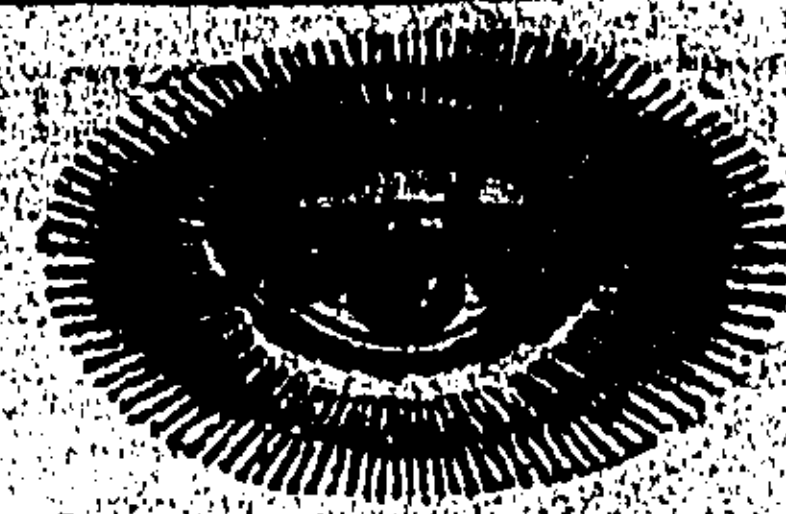
BUICK for 1928

Get-Away and the effortless speed of flying birds—Buick for 1928—First shipment arrived on October 16. Early inspection is cordially invited.
THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1846

No. 25,695 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1927. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.



N. LAZARUS
Hong Kong's Only European Optician—
Established Over Forty Years
Manager:—Ralph A. Cooper, M.A.O.A.
Registered Optometrist, (Canada).

NOT FINISHED. SHANSI STILL FIGHTING. ALARM IN PEKING. FENGTIEN GUNS & MONEY. MILLION DOLLARS FOR CITY.

Peking is still said to be alarmed over the developments in the region within fifty miles south of the city, in which the defence against Shansi rover columns has been "wobbly." Shansi is not yet beaten.

Fengtien, however, claims to be winning on the two major sectors, one of which (the southern) is cut off from Peking by operations in the danger zone further north, nearer Peking.

A reward of \$1,000,000 has been offered for the capture of Taiyuan, Shansi's capital.

Nationalist reinforcements are advancing north and Sun Chuan-fang is retiring.

CHOCOW SHELLS.

Reading between the lines of despatches to hand overnight, it is apparent that danger to Peking has not been relieved.

Operations between the Fengtien defenders and the Shansi rover units, on that part of the Peking-Hankow Railway from Peking to 50 miles southwards, have not ceased.

As already explained in the "China Mail," the Shansi mobile columns—while their main army was falling back, southwards—wheeled northwards and outflanked the Fengtien forces, striking at their rear in a number of thrusts along branch lines of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Shansi firmly entrenched. In spite of this danger to their long line of communications along the railway, Fengtien claims to have made further progress on the principal front of the southern sector.

A Chinese cable from Peking says that the Shansi main army is entrenched in a line running from north to south, parallel with the Peking-Hankow Railway and astride the Shansi Railway which forms the connection with Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi.

Prize of \$1,000,000. Fengtien admits that the Shansi forces are in a very strong position along this line and that they will be hard to dislodge.

Another cable, which may be connected with the foregoing, quotes the Fengtien leaders as offering \$1,000,000 as a reward to the divisions succeeding in capturing Taiyuan which is at least 130 miles behind the line where Fengtien says the Shansi army is making a determined stand.

6 INCH MORTARS.

Fengtien's Big Guns Brought to Danger Zone.

Fighting in the danger zone (a radius of 50 miles south of Peking) has been severe.

A Fengtien despatch throws light on the desperate struggle for Chochow, a city 45 miles south of Peking, with a population of about 160,000.

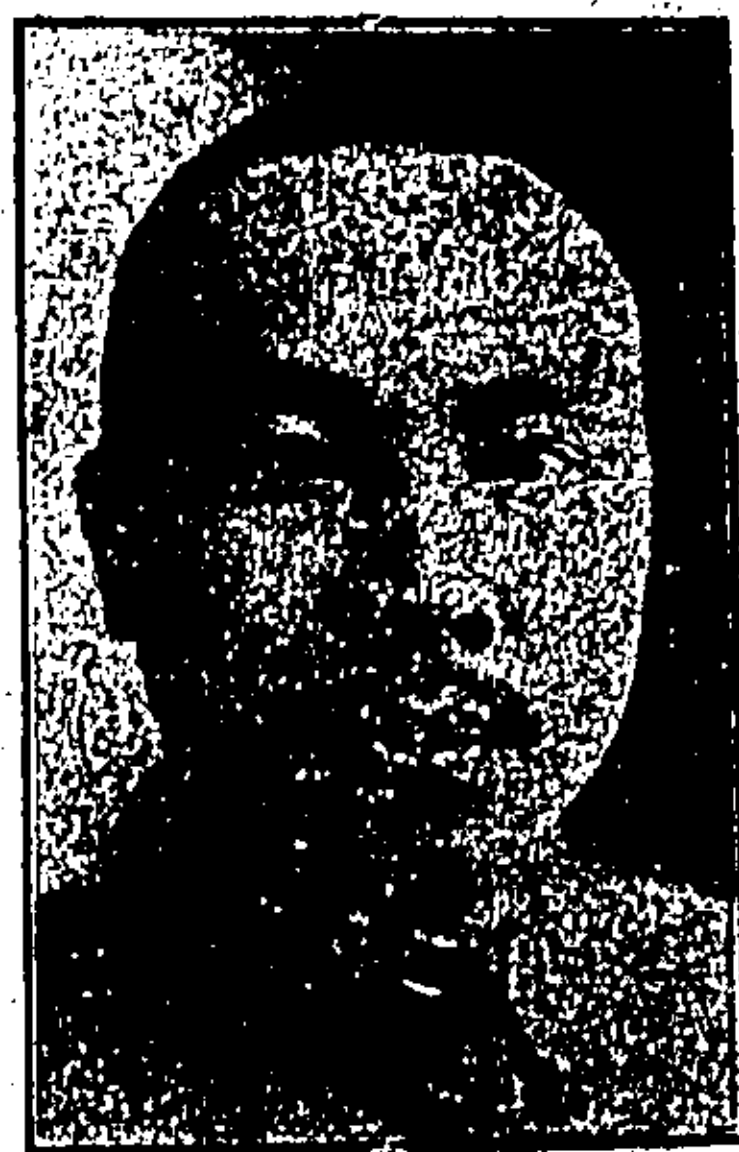
After ejecting the Shansi plainclothes men, the Fengtien garrison left on the approach of a strong Shansi rover column supported by artillery.

A Third of City Destroyed. Strong Fengtien reinforcements were brought up to force the issue. It is not known whether the reinforcements came from the main front to the south, or were sent out by Peking from the north.

Fengtien shelled three of Chochow's three gates, and one observer says that 150 millimetre field guns and 6 inch mortars were used in addition to smaller guns. Refugees from the city say that a third of the houses has been destroyed.

According to Fengtien's version, the Shansi rovers' repulse with their guns but were forced to retire westwards.

The Northern Sector. Intelligence from Peking is that the railway track in the danger zone is being repaired. Damage to parts further south, where the main strengths first faced each other, has also been made good.



General Chu Pei-teh of the Nationalist Army, who is travelling with his bodyguards as passenger on a Yangtze British ship.

(on the North bank) is not correct. The troops went upriver to Nanking, which is 45 miles above Chinkiang.

Partly through the departure of troops from Chinkiang, some of the buildings inside the British Concession which were formerly occupied by the military have now been vacated—British Naval Wireless.

(Note: The Concession in Chinkiang is half a mile square with a normal population of 30 foreigners and 1,200 Chinese.)

General Leaves. Chinkiang. Yesterday. Possibly connected with the appointment of their commander.

LAWN BOWLS. Kowloon Bowling Green Club Beaten. SHANGHAI'S "POSSIBLE." Club's Flattering Start Not Sustained.

[By "Short Head"]

In Kowloon yesterday there was a hopeful feeling that the Bowling Green Club would emulate the example of their offspring, the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club, and just get ahead of a Shanghai four. The local Club included three ex-interlopers in their team in Farrell, Holland and Russell (Skip), besides Muir, in ex-runner-up in the Open Singles Championship of the Colony. The visiting four comprised Malcolm, No. 1, Richards, No. 2, Brierley, No. 3, and Aitkenhead, skip.

There was a fair attendance of bowlers from all over the Colony when the game started shortly after three o'clock, and their number was augmented later in the afternoon. Excellent arrangements had been made for the match, although the chairs along one side of the green might have been placed to avoid the strong glare of the sun.

The green itself was in the best condition I have seen it this season. It may be recalled that at the beginning of the League games both greens were in rather a bad way, and after one had to be overhauled the other was given a similar treatment. By dint of hard work Mr. R. Duncan, who is once more supervising this important detail, provided a very fast green yesterday, more in keeping with the Shanghai greens than any that the visitors have yet played upon, the Kowloon Dock green not excepted.

Points on the Game.

First blood went to the Bowling Green: after good work by Farrell, Richards, Muir, and Holland. Malcolm and Farrell then started a regular duel which was sustained for about half a dozen heads. In the second head, however, Holland got shot, only to be beaten by Brierley and it was left to Russell to trail the jack for a couple. The third head was burned by Russell when Shanghai lay probably one, and in the replay good shots were sent up by Farrell, Malcolm, Brierley, and Russell, the latter saving a couple with his last wood.

The first good shot in the next head came from Farrell, who was rested out by Malcolm but the eventual counter was put in by Muir, and Russell added another. Malcolm next sent up a couple of woods in front, only for Muir to roll in between them for shot, but Brierley came away with a "bobby dazzer" and Russell tipped in another for the visitors probably because he felt in a generous mood at the moment! Aitkenhead was the hero of the next head, getting there with his last wood. The next head was of no account save for the fact that the only bowlers were on the Shanghai side, but the position was just reversed in the succeeding head. Good work was next done by Malcolm, Brierley and Aitkenhead, the latter getting a couple out of four shots for his side. Shanghai again lay in the following head, but Russell again saved by taking the jack and giving his side a couple.

"We Are Eight."

The 11th head proved the undoing of the Bowling Green Club. Farrell was short and next heavy. Muir was twice heavy, as was Holland. Russell found a port and then was just a shade narrow and through the result being that Shanghai had no trouble in collecting the whole eight! From this point on the local Club scored in only three heads and were a well-beaten side.

Good Team Work.

Once again the Shanghai quartette showed good team work, which, of course, is not surprising when it is known that they all hail from the same Club in Shanghai. Malcolm allowed he is quite as good as any anywhere else, although not provided with the same opportunities for making his "dub" as the "Heavy" Richards did in 1926. Useful things, however, were said about the Shanghai team's support for a kick. Aitkenhead was

(Continued on Page 7.)

MORE TROOPS. New Arrivals At Canton. FROM SWATOW FRONT.

Four Different Armed Forces Now In The City.

Canton, Yesterday. In and around Canton troops have been moving about extensively. Five transports, all full of troops, arrived in Canton River late on Monday afternoon and anchored off Wongsha (where the terminus of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Kwangtung section, is situated), near the western district of the city.

Two Ships Commandeered. Two of the transports are river steamers which have been commandeered. One flies the Portuguese flag and the other is under Chinese registry—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: The troops arriving at Canton are under General Wong Shiuh-hung, governor of Kwangtung province and an ally of General Li Chai-sum of Canton. They have come back from Swatow and the East River basin, ostensibly on their way back to Kwangsi, via the West River.]

NO TROUBLE.

Why All the Generals Are Agreeing.

No trouble is expected in Canton even though troops of four general are in the city. Harmony still exists between General Li Chai-sum (commander-in-chief), General Wong Shiuh-hung of Kwangsi, General Chang Fah-hui of the Ironsides and General Li Fook-lum of Monam.

The new "temporary" was council at Canton is to centralise military power and the headquarters of the 8th Route (Li Chai-sum's) and 2nd Front (Chang Fah-hui) may be abolished to pave the way towards amalgamation.

1,000 Gunners Arrivals. After having concentrated his men at Canton, General Wong Shiuh-hung again announces that he will march back to Kwangsi forthwith, taking his army with him.

Units of the 9th and 4th brigades under Wong Shiuh-hung have arrived from the North River and are quartered at Wongsha and elsewhere.

More Ironsides have arrived in Canton from the North, by the Canton-Hankow Railway. These comprise the 1st artillery brigade (over 1,000 strong) with ten field guns and a company of engineers.

Ironsides Help Canton. Commander Hu Chien has been displaced by the Ironsides as defence commissioner of Waichow. It was alleged some time ago that Canton doubted his full obedience.

This is not the first instance of the Ironsides taking action to increase the authority of Canton and can be construed as further evidence of harmony between the various factions.

Native Shipping Suspended. Observers are of the opinion that although there are four "big" generals at Canton, there is sufficient territory and scope for all. Hence there will be no need for them to clash and it will be for their joint interests to keep down minor, dissatisfied elements, and preserve order.

Native shipping on the East River is reported as suspended to avoid requisition by either side in the incident at Waichow city, which stands on the banks of the East River.

In connection with commandeering of craft elsewhere, the owners' guild intends to protest to the Government.

Swatow Changed. Swatow, Yesterday. Further small changes in the

(Continued on Page 7.)

STILL FINE.

North-east wind, fresh, and the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

The anti-flood has strengthened, but is now neutral over the Sea of Japan. Fresh moon may be expected over the North China Sea.

DEMAND ON BANK. Shantung Tupan And Salt Funds. NO NEWS LOCALLY.

Request To H. & S. Chefoo Bank For \$60,000.

Chefoo, Yesterday. General Chang Tsung-chang, the pro-Fengtien tupan of Shantung province, has demanded payment to him of \$60,000 by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation out of the Salt Gabelle's deposits.

The demand has not been complied with. Although the situation is quiet, uneasiness is felt over the consequences of Chang Tsung-chang's failure to obtain the funds.

The local Commander of the Chinese Navy, who administers martial law at Chefoo, has already received \$60,000 from the Chinese banks for the Shantung Government. The demand at the Hong Kong Bank was made after the payment by the Chinese banks—British Naval Wireless.

[The local offices of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation had received no advices from Chefoo or the Shanghai office regarding the demands made at Chefoo when the "China Mail" inquired this morning. According to a Bank official, only a very small amount of the Salt Gabelle funds is kept at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank at Chefoo, the greater part of it being deposited with the Chinese Banks, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank being used chiefly for purposes of remitting.]

Another Report. London, Yesterday.

The British cruiser "Vindictive" arrived at Chefoo yesterday morning to afford protection, should necessity arise, to the local branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, which the Shantung authorities threatened to raid if the balance of the salt revenue deposited there was not handed to them before Monday.

Under the existing arrangement a portion of the provincial salt revenue, the bulk of which had been paid to local authorities, was reserved for provincial administration expenses and the service of foreign loans. It was to obtain this reserved amount that the Shantung authorities, instead of taking the matter through appropriate channels, made threats to raid the British bank premises—British Wireless Service.

garrison have been made, detachments of troops moving out. Nothing untoward has occurred—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: Troops loyal to General Li Chai-sum have been leaving Swatow for Canton.]

POLITICS & LABOUR.

Police Issue Notice Against Billeting.

A proposal has been made that the Canton branch of the political council appoint a special tribunal to deal with political offenders, says the "Hong Kong Evening Post."

Notice has been given by the Canton Police Commissioner that both the military and labour must, in future, may rent for billeting on private property. Failure to pay, says the notice, will result in ejection.

The new Agriculture and Labour Commissioner is devising means to regulate demonstrations by farmers and artisans with a view to preventing riots and street fights.

Labour unions which severed connections with the Labour Delegates' Congress last year, following the Government's anti-Red coup, are again being affiliated. The Congress has been active of late with the rise of Leftist prestige in Canton politics. It has petitioned for the release of members imprisoned since the anti-Red coup. The Rightist Federation of all Unions is preparing for opposition.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day, was 1/15 1/4.

IDLE MONEY. CANTON DEPOSITS HERE. LITTLE IN LOCAL LOAN. WAITING FOR A "BOOM."

SOUND SECURITIES IGNORED.

Canton's immediate interest in the Hong Kong money market appears to have eased this week but large deposits are still down here.

When the Canton Government, or their previous Provincial Treasurer, levied the loan of \$10,000,000 from the merchants and bankers, some of the latter diverted their spare cash to Hong Kong.

An estimate which is considered reliable is that at least a sum of \$5,000,000 was sent down.

There was talk of some of this being offered for the Hong Kong Government loan which was over-subscribed the first day.

LOCAL INQUIRIES.

From inquiries in Canton and among the native bankers in Hong Kong, the "China Mail" understands that owners of the money diverted from Canton did not apply to any appreciable extent for allotment of the loan.

At the present the Canton merchants' funds are lying idle in Hong Kong, earning about 2 or 3 per cent. per annum. Sound investments and good securities have failed to attract the Canton merchants.

Willing to Wait.

In conversation with a "China Mail" correspondent, a Canton banker who has funds in Hong Kong said that he preferred not to tie up his money in Hong Kong as something may turn up in Canton in the near future. Whereas investment in Hong Kong might bring in 8 per cent. per annum, if not more, Canton financiers will be satisfied with temporary income around 3 per cent. if the cash is available at any moment for a boom in Canton which might easily pay 12 per cent. or more.

"It is the uncertain outlook that is keeping surplus cash out of Canton," added the speaker, "and native interest rates are high."

ELEMENT OF RISK.

What is Needed to Interest Chinese.

"In normal times, a good deal of support for the Hong Kong share market came from Canton by way of the native banks," said a stockbroker this morning.

"Shares or property without an element of speculation do not interest the average Chinese. There is an abundance of money in the native banks and a good deal more hoarded. Rates of interest are not high but it is difficult to obtain funds for anything."

"Where there is no risk the return is small. And where there is risk now, capitalists are afraid of being stuck."

50 YEARS' RECORD.

Views of Chairman, Chinese Chamber.

"In my fifty years' experience of business in Hong Kong," said Mr. Li Yau-tsun, chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, "I have not seen money so cheap or rates of interest so low."

Mr. Li was interviewed yesterday by a vernacular news agency following a rumour that there was financial stringency in the Colony.

It is to be expected, Mr. Li remarked, that banks will not give advances to everybody. Those who had failed to obtain loans will say that there is a shortage of money, but well known firms can always get assistance for bona fide trade.

SEVERAL FAILURES.

\$600,000 Involved: Slump in Sugar Market.

Money being diverted from legitimate trade is stated to be the reason for a number of failures in Canton City. The diversion has been brought about, stated the Industrial and Commercial

Daily Press" (Kung Sheung Yat Po), by the Canton Government's loan of \$10,000,000 which followed the banknote crisis.

The report adds that firms dealing in sessum seed, yarn and up-country produce have failed, the total indebtedness being about \$600,000. A sugar dealer has also failed for \$40,000.

A Nam Pak Hong firm which also deals in sugar, after making a profit of nearly \$300,000 last year, has closed its doors, following a slump in prices of Java sugar.

ITALIAN "REDS."

HEAVILY SENTENCED IN ROME.

Rome, Yesterday. A special military court has severely sentenced three Communist ex-deputies and six other Communist prisoners who were charged with active Communist and subversive propaganda in Rome last year.

The ex-deputies Molinelli and Innamorati were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. Ex-Deputy Grieco, who escaped from Italy, was sentenced in default to 17 years; Ravagnan, ex-editor of "L'Unita," a Communist paper to three years and the others each to eight years and six months; two others were sentenced to six years.

These sentences are the first under the drastic anti-communist laws enacted last year. 6 prisoners were also heavily fined.—Reuter.

EARL CARROLL.

RELEASE FROM PRISON RECOMMENDED.

Washington, Yesterday. The Attorney General has approved a recommendation by the Police Board for the release on parole from Atlanta Penitentiary of the well-known theatrical producer, Earl Carroll, who is serving a sentence of year's imprisonment in connection with a dinner given him in which a chorus girl was stated to be bathed in a tub of champagne.—Reuter's American Service.

BERLIN STRIKE.

MINERS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

Berlin, Yesterday. A strike involving 80,000 miners has begun in the Halle district. The miners demand a ten per cent. increase in wages.—Reuter.

TROOPS LEAVE.

"KARMALA" TAKES CAMERONIANS TO DAY.

The remainder of the 1st Cameronian who did not leave by the s.s. "Hermine" leave for Home to-day by the s.s. "Karmala" which has on board a certain number of drafts from Shanghai. The men of the Cameronian embarking here number 800.

The Northamptonshire Regiment leaves for Shanghai early in November, and this will leave as the gap for Hong Kong, the K.O.S.B., the Scots Guards, and the Queen's.

K.M.S. Claret, 17th England, on the 17th inst. for Hong Kong, bringing relief for the China Station.

Phone C.22 FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET—"Bellevue" No. 6 Peak Road. Fully furnished from 1st December, 1927. Apply to Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming.

TO LET—Fully furnished for ten months from February 1928 "HARFORD" Magazine Gap, close to motor road and public garage. Modern Sanitation. Large garden. Moderate rental. Apply—H. E. Goldsmith, P.W.D.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Studebaker Standard Five-Seater Motor Car. 1926 Model. In splendid condition. Fully equipped. Low Mileage. \$2,000. Apply Box No. 507, care of "China Mail."

FOR SALE—Chico Stamps. Un-used. Set of six stamps—2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents. Price \$2 per set—Apply Box No. 500, c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE—One brass "Hung Ming" pan of the Chinese Han Dynasty with automatic springs. Price \$1,000.00. Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local).
(Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER
(National Froebel Higher Certificate).

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY, 20th October, 1927,

at 12 o'clock, Noon,

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

One 1923. Two-Seater, "Buick" Roadster (24 H.P.) in good running condition.

On View on Day of Sale.

Terms:—As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 15th October, 1927.

ON

FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1927,

at 12 o'clock, Noon.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

(for account of the concerned)

One Case containing 2 Pieces Pilot Cloth.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 18th October, 1927.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Wallis Peak Hotel, from Kluksang.

Chabod, from San Francisco.

Eduardo Ung, from Yokohama.

Pingley, from Shanghai.

E. V. JESSEN, Superintendent.

Hong Kong, 18th October, 1927.

Unclaimed telegrams are lying in the E. E. Telegraph Company's local office for the following:—

Jaffray Chez Percy, from Tourane.

Jaffray Missionary Home, Kowloon, from Tourane.

Rubefacio, from Kuala Lumpur.

E. A. LEGGATT, Superintendent.

Hong Kong, 18th October, 1927.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG & CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, 22nd day of October, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th OCTOBER to the 22nd OCTOBER, 1927, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors J. D. THOMSON, Acting Secretary. Hong Kong, 6th October, 1927.

G. R.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NO SHIP OR VESSEL Should PASS between the DREDGER, working off Kowloon Point, and the Four Buoys, marked with Red Flags, laid to the Westward of her. The Three Eastern Buoys of this Tier support the Dredger's Head-chain and constitute a GRAVE DANGER to Craft attempting to Pass between them. The Dredger's Head Cable is further supported between the Most Western Buoy and the Next Buoy to the Eastward of it, and constitutes a DANGER to the Propellers of Craft attempting to Pass between these Two Buoys. Should any Craft attempt to Pass between the Dredger and the Western Buoy of the Tier and foul the suspended Head-chain, there is a great probability of the Chain Falling to the Bottom and Fracturing the Telegraph and Telephone Cables in the Cable Reserve.

By Order,

G. F. HOLE, Harbour Master. Hong Kong, 18th October, 1927.

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

NOTICE.

ON Account of the Reconstruction of the Tai Po Bridge not having been completed, the AUTUMN MEETING of the FANLING HUNT will be held on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3rd. Hong Kong, 18th October, 1927.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 5th November, 1927 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries will close at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 25th October, 1927.

Hong Kong, 17th October, 1927.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Jockey Club Room, Hong Kong Club Annex, on SATURDAY, 29th October, 1927, at 12.30 p.m.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN, Secretary. Hong Kong, 12th October, 1927.

HONG KONG HOTEL VISITORS.

October 17, 1927.

Mr. R. J. Birbeck, Messrs. M. A. Cohen, C. A. Calkins, E. T. Cross, G. Charles, Messrs. T. Donnelly, A. Dodd, M. Dalgarno.

Mr. L. M. Easterbrook, Mr. K. Felzmann, Miss L. Guldford, Mr. H. F. Gresham.

Mr. A. F. Henry, Messrs. J. E. Joseph, G. G. John, Messrs. H. A. Keller, Y. K. Kou, H. G. Kirkland.

Messrs. J. Lane, H. W. Lewis, Miss H. Little, Messrs. Fred Maloot, J. F. McCanna.

Mr. Th. Oosterbejn, Mr. C. G. Purchase, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Foot.

Mr. G. L. Russell, Mr. G. L. Scheck, Miss I. Spoomore, Rev. W. F. Scott.

Messrs. T. B. Wilson, G. Wragge, Miss Winter.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

AGE OF INVENTION.

DISCOVERY ACTUATED BY CURIOSITY.

The inventor is always endeavouring to attain some practical end, whilst a discoverer by intent, is generally motivated solely by curiosity. Not infrequently, no doubt, the inventor makes discoveries, for the most part unwellcome and disconcerting, in the course of practising his ideas. The discoverer seldom reaps much material benefit from his labours, but this also holds true of the great majority of inventors. The few who attain success, in this sense of the term, generally purchase it very dearly at the cost of many anxious days and sleepless nights. Financial worries pile themselves on top of unforeseen technical difficulties. Partners and associates become depressed and discouraged. They urge the abandonment of the venture and the return to safe and humdrum manufacturing operations. It is said that the original partners of Sir Charles Parsons in insisting on the abandonment of any further attempt to make the steam turbine a mechanical and commercial success, assured him that he would never make a copper penny out of his ideas. Bessemer, it will be remembered, proposed in the first instance that his steel process should be developed by firms, already engaged in the trade, working under licence. These, however, failed to overcome certain insurmountable troubles, and after experimenting a few weeks or months declared the process to be valueless. Bessemer had accordingly to start steel works of his own.

Another instance, proving how lightly promising new ideas are discarded by those having no personal interests at stake, was cited by Sir James Henderson, who records that the first Barr and Stroud rangefinder was rejected by the Army because the first instrument to be made had no provision for protecting it from the sun. Owing to pressure of time the inventors had not had a chance of testing the instrument thoroughly before submitting it for approval, but this done, they were offered no chance of putting the matter right. It may safely be said that no invention ever came perfect from its originator's brain. Provision may be made for what is thought to be every possible contingency, but when the new device is entrusted to alien hands the apparently impossible seems at times to happen. An instance of this was provided by the Lee-Metford rifle, which the committee responsible for it believed they had rendered foolproof. They had, they thought, submitted it to every conceivable test of reliability, yet Mr. Tommy Atkins quickly demonstrated that they had not exhausted the possibilities of the situation and that he could go one better.

So far as we know, no Government department has ever been responsible for any fundamental improvement in any branch of science or art. In recent years hopes and anticipations ran high in certain political circles, that the great national wireless station at Rugby was going to demonstrate once and for all the superiority of public over private enterprise. The most that can now be said for this good piece of work, but its designers and engineers have made no contribution of fundamental importance to their art. Indeed, there seems a possibility that the station may prove a white elephant. The beam system, which originated with a private company, takes but a fraction of the power to cover equal distances, and it is the American engineers attached to the Western Union Company who have practised trans-oceanic telephony—"Engineering."

WOMAN EXPLORER.

DENOUNCES HE-WOMEN ON EVE OF EXPEDITION.

One of the women members attending the British Association meetings at Leeds laughs at the prospect of a year away from civilisation. She is the wife of Dr. C. M. Yonge, of Plymouth, and is to accompany her husband and other experts on a British exploration expedition to the lonely wastes of the Great Barrier Reef in the Southern Pacific. Mrs. Yonge has a medical degree, and her marriage between master and pupil at Edinburgh University.

She will be the first Englishwoman to live on the Great Barrier Reef, and her home for 12 months will be a primitive hut on one of the nearest civilised country.

"I am not a wee bit afraid," she said. "I think I shall manage all right. I would go anywhere to help my husband. Where he goes I go. I shall take some nice light frocks with me. I do not believe in women trying to imitate men by wearing riding breeches and knee boots. There is never any need for that. Even a woman scientist should always look feminine. The woman who tries to look very wise and very manly is making a big mistake."

The investigations of the expedition, it is believed, might result in the discovery of great wealth, particularly in the matter of mother-of-pearl.

ASIATIC LEAGUE.

P.I. LABOUR CONGRESS TO BE REPRESENTED.

Philippines labour and labour organisations are invited to the second session of the Pan-Asiatic League to be held in Shanghai, from November 1, to November 3. The place selected for the session is Pan-Sung Yuan which is outside of the international settlement. Copies of the invitations have been received by the Labour Congress and some individual labour leaders like Cirilo Bognot, president of the Stevedores' Union, Lope K. Santos, another labour leader, and Domingo Ponce, head of the Legionarios del Trabajo.

Mr. Bognot told the "Bulletin" that he will probably go to the session and take advantage of the chance to meet labour leaders and capitalists from other countries of the Far East. According to Cirilo Evangelista the Labour Congress cannot send a delegate because of the lack of available money. It is intimated, however, that individual persons from the organisation, like Mr. Bognot, may go. Domingo Ponce, head of the Legionarios, may also go, it is said. The Pan-Asiatic League is an organisation of labourers from India, China, Japan and the Philippines. Every year, a session of the league is held in one of the three countries. The first session which took place last year was held in Japan. This year it will take place in Shanghai; and the next year, it is believed, it will be in Manila.



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PETER PAN

Sunday to Tuesday

FIGHTING THE MOSQUITO.

PROBLEMS STILL TO BE SOLVED.

It is thirty years since the malaria parasite was first found in a mosquito, and all doubt was resolved as to the means by which infection spreads from man to man. The lesson of this great discovery was that destruction of all the mosquitoes in any district will abolish malaria among the inhabitants, and it has been so well applied that lives have been saved by the million, huge tracts of land have been made habitable, and important engineering schemes in the tropics have been realised.

These results strike the imagination. We read of swamps that are drained, of lakes that are covered with a film of paraffin, of aeroplanes that scatter Paris-green over miles of water in order to prevent the young mosquito from finishing its life-history. And we are apt to think either that the problem of malaria is solved, or that its only solution lies in the wholesale destruction of the anopheline mosquito. The report just issued by the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations shows how erroneous these ideas are.

Italy And The Balkans.

It is well known that malaria is still the scourge of many European countries—e.g., Italy, Russia, and the Balkans—besides Asia Minor and many parts of the tropics. But it is seldom understood that in most of these areas—ever regardless of expense—there can be no question of eradicating the mosquito.

During all the journeys of the Commission in Europe and Palestine, only two regions were found in which anti-larval measures had been carried out on a considerable scale with definitely successful results, and the decision can only be reached that such measures can only be recommended after careful investigation in a few isolated districts.

This makes it necessary to remember that there are other methods of dealing with the disease. In England, the Netherlands, and Denmark, for instance, malaria was robbed of its importance long before its connection with the anopheline mosquito was understood, and in spite of the fact that these insects remain in abundance. It is evident, therefore, that it is possible to make malaria negligible, even where mosquitoes cannot be abolished, and the Commission believes that this should be the general aim of anti-malarial work in Europe.

Cleanliness and Quinine.

The means of fighting the disease may be classified as direct and indirect. Two measures only are regarded by the Commission as direct—namely, the killing of mosquitoes in human habitations and the killing of malaria parasites in the human body. Both are described as essential. People in malarial districts must cease to give shelter to their foes; they must make their homes uncomfortable for the anopheles by removing cowbats and dirt, by clearing out cupboards, recesses, and dark corners, and by whitewashing. The gorged and sluggish mosquito ought to be considered as harmful or disgusting as the bed-bug or the louse. It should be sought and killed wherever possible as part of the daily task of house-cleaning.

For destruction of malaria in the body we have quinine. Unfortunately, the cost of this drug prevents its distribution to millions of those who need it, and the Commission has done a service by publishing the expert conclusion that a standard preparation consisting of the principal cinchona alkaloids is as useful in treatment as pure quinine itself. It is definitely stated, moreover, that quinine is useless for the protection of uninfected persons, and the effect of these pronouncements should be to increase the available amount of anti-malarial remedies to divert them for use where they are most needed, and to reduce the cost of medication.

Treatment.

Even from the standpoint of prevention, treatment is one of the most important means of combating malaria. Infected people should at once be recognised and treated, if only because one mosquito biting them may carry infection to a score of human beings. In rural districts not only should there be a free supply of quinine, but also a systematic enquiry and detection of the disease at an early stage. That this is necessary is obvious from the fact that in an English malarial district in 1918 only one-third of the people affected succumbed spontaneously to a doctor.

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A competent practitioner can do much to reduce the severity of the disease in his neighbourhood, and it is regrettable when the medical service of a district is so much occupied in destroying mosquitoes that its members have no time to treat malarial patients.

Indirect Measures: Bonification.

In several European countries, unfortunately, there are regions where the conditions of life are so primitive, and the educational standard is so low, that no direct anti-malarial measures—apart from distribution of quinine—are of much value. Much can be done, however, to get rid of the disease.

Of all indirect means to this end the Commission attaches most importance to schemes which aim at improving the economic and social condition of the people. Nothing is more favourable to malaria than frequent movements of a population in search of a bare living; and it is found that the disease disappears as an important cause of sickness and death when steps are taken to provide regular work and to increase the productivity of the land.

Such "bonification" of a district does not have its effect if the reclaimed land is worked by hired labourers, who receive only a small fixed wage and lead a life of great hardship in temporary huts and hovels; this shows that it is the higher standard of living rather than the actual measures necessary for reclamation of the land (drainage, etc.), which is the anti-malarial factor. The open ditches and canals by which swamps are drained for agricultural purposes often breed more anopheles than the original swamps; but even an increase of mosquitoes is far more than compensated for by the fact that the population is stabilised and aggregated into villages and is getting a better livelihood and better education.

Modern medicine is learning to pay attention to the resisting powers of the body as well as to the germs which cause disease. Bonification, in a wider sphere, is an attempt to raise the resistance of the community rather than to destroy mosquitoes. Such destruction is, of course, desirable when and where it can be compassed—Observer Medical Cor.

BADLY TAUGHT.

STRONG COMMENTS BY EXAMINERS OF ENGLISH.

The teaching of English composition and elementary arithmetic in the secondary schools of the country is severely criticised by the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. In a report which accompanies the class lists of the certificate examination:

"They say of English composition 'It appears from the high proportion of candidates whose work on this paper was thoroughly unsatisfactory that in many schools English Composition receives inadequate attention on the part of the teachers. The standard of essay writing was deplorably low. Compositions were childish in thought and expression, and were characterised by lack of coherence, incorrect use of quite common words, and a general ignorance of what an essay means.'"

Stock Questions. Candidates at many schools had been crammed to answer questions of a certain stock type, and their general training in the use of English had been neglected. "The result," says the report, "is of grave significance, and the attention of teachers is earnestly called to the need for a more thorough and systematic teaching of the intelligent use of the English language."

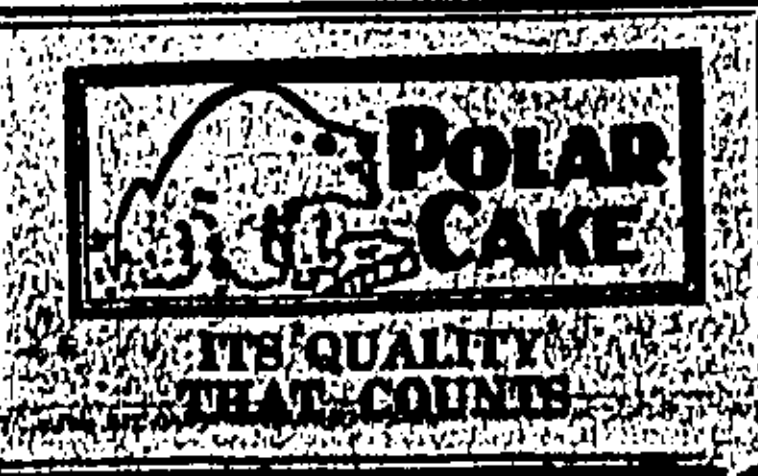
The examiners found that in arithmetic and subjects involving arithmetic "there was a marked lack of trained intelligence in performing numerical calculations and of clearness in expression."

Teachers are told that many schools fail to give their pupils a satisfactory elementary knowledge of their own country; the general level of the Latin work was worse than a year ago; and there was much bad grammar in the English versions of the French passages.

The candidates numbered 3,061, and of the 6,586 entered for certificates 2,202 boys and 1,905 girls were passed. Honour certificates were gained by 494 boys and 253 girls.

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SHINYO MARU	Tuesday, 20th November.
LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.	
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 22nd October.
HAKONE MARU	Saturday, 5th November.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	
MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday, 23rd November.
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 21st December.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.	
RANGON MARU	Friday, 28th October.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.	
BOKUYO MARU	Wednesday, 15th November.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.	
WAKASA MARU	Saturday, 19th November.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.	
LISBON MARU	Tuesday, 25th October.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.	
TOYOOKA MARU	Friday, 11th November.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGON.	
OSAKA MARU	Sunday, 30th October.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
MISHIMA MARU	Friday, 21st October.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
MURORAN MARU (Kobe direct)	Thursday, 20th October.
TSUSHIMA MARU	Wednesday, 19th October.
DUREAN MARU (Mojil direct)	Thursday, 20th October.
MOJI MARU (Mojil direct)	Monday, 24th October.
SADO MARU (Kobe direct)	Saturday, 20th October.
IAKOZAKI MARU	Monday, 31st October.

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LONDON, HAVRE about the 21st October.

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DARTAGNAN	23rd September	25th Oct.	25th Oct.
GAIL METZINGER	30th September	1st Nov.	1st Nov.
SPHINX	7th October	8th Nov.	8th Nov.
PORTHOS	14th October	15th Nov.	15th Nov.
P. LEONAT or A. LEBON	21st October	22nd Nov.	22nd Nov.
A. LEBON or P. LEONAT	28th October	29th Nov.	29th Nov.

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Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.
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SHIPPING SECTION.

SHIP AGROUND.

HONG KONG-CANTON STEAMER IN DIFFICULTIES.

GUNBOAT STANDING BY.

News was received in the Colony this morning that the s.s. "Kwong Tung," on the Hong Kong-Canton run, had run aground seven or eight miles down the front reach above Whampoa on its way to Canton.

The grounding occurred about 6 a.m. yesterday, the "Kwong Tung" having left Hong Kong at midnight. Skippers of incoming steamers report that a Chinese gunboat is standing by to render assistance if necessary, although it is thought that little damage, if any, has been sustained.

The "Kwong Tung," although Chinese owned, flies the British flag. The owners are the Yuen On Steamship Company.

HARBOUR DREDGING.

The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Harbour Master, under date October 18, relative to the movement of vessels in the harbour, while the dredger is working:—

It is hereby notified that under authority conferred by Section 22 (6) of Ordinance 10 of 1899 vessels are prohibited from passing between the dredger working off Kowloon Point and the four buoys laid to the westward of her over a line approximately 600 yards long. These buoys are marked by day by a red flag, by night by a red light.

HARBOUR BUOY SUNK.

Owing to a temporary hanging up of the ship's engines, the s.s. "Leungshan" was temporary out of control on berthing at the Canton wharf yesterday. The anchor of the Canton steamer fouled the buoy of the steam launch "Victoria" with the result that the buoy was sunk. Craft from Talkoo were engaged during the afternoon in lifting the anchor to clear the moorings.

Two sampans which were lying at the Praya wall were also slightly crushed by the "Leungshan," minor damage being done.

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LOCAL SHIPPING.

TODAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

THIS MORNING'S LIST.

King Yuan (1,546) British, from Bangkok—Swatow, B. & S.—13 passengers, 1,900 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Fook Sang (1,987) British, from Singapore—Jardine's—378 passengers, 1,050 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 772 tons general (through).

Philoctetes (7,117) British, from Shanghai, B. & S.—1 passenger, 6 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 8,000 tons general (through).
Cheong Shing (1,256) British, from Canton—Jardine's—199 tons general cargo (through).

Soochow (1,694) British, from Canton, B. & S.—94 passengers, 180 tons general cargo (through).
Hydrangea (681) British, from Swatow—Chin On Co.—508 passengers, 110 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Esquillo (5,355) Italian, from Shanghai—Dodwell & Co.—passengers, 30 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 3,800 tons general (through).

Oldekirk (4,563) Dutch, from Manila, J. C. J. L.—18 passengers, 795 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,600 tons general (through).

Tjisondari (5,019) Dutch, from Shanghai, Keelung, J. C. J. L.—12 passengers, 180 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,500 tons general (through).

Kremer (2,755) Dutch, from Singapore—J. C. J. L.—1,990 passengers, 285 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 107 tons general (through).

Lerke (678) Norwegian, from Swatow—K. Larssen—2 passengers, 60 tons general cargo (through).

Tonjer (1,949) Norwegian, from Chingwantau—Dodwell & Co.—2 passengers, 1,800 tons coal for Hong Kong, 1,500 tons coal (through).

Dampito (1,430) Norwegian, from Canton—Dodwell & Co.
Hermelin (1,164) Norwegian, from Kohlschlag—Thoresen & Co.—16 passengers, 2,567 tons rice and general cargo for Hong Kong.

Aki Maru (3,672) Japanese, from Nagasaki, N. Y. K.—302 passengers, 6,343 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,257 tons general (through).

Tamba Maru (3,554) Japanese, from Shanghai, N. Y. K.—65 passengers, 370 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,685 tons general (through).

Ceylon Maru (2,996) Japanese, from Moji, N. Y. K.—631 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,229 tons general (through).

Soon Ann (738) Chinese, from Hoilow—Shun On S.S. Co.—6 passengers, 250 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Sun Kong (322) Chinese, from Kwong Chow Wan—Man Yick Co.—380 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Departures.

For Shanghai—Talyo Maru, Oldekirk, Aachen, Pres. Jackson.

For Swatow—Fookshing, Tjisondari.

For Singapore—Esquillo, Philoctetes.

For Kwong Chow Wan—Wing Wo, Taisema.

For Autao—Tak Hing.

For Manila—Changte.

For Saigon—Tai Fook Sing.

For Amoy—Hui Ning.

For Chingwantau—Dampito.

For Canton—Lerke.

Clearances.

For Bangkok—Havrot.

For Manila—Aki Maru.

For Singapore—Tamba Maru, Asia.

Shipping Abstract.

Arrivals Departures Port.

British 6 4 22

Japanese 3 1 5

Norwegian 4 2 10

Chinese 2 4 12

Dutch 3 2 7

German 0 1 0

American 0 1 0

Italian 1 1 0

Panama 0 0 1

Portuguese 0 0 3

19 16 60

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The B. I. & Apear Line s.s. "Talamba" left Singapore for this port on October 15 at p.m., and is due here to-morrow morning.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" left Yokohama for Vancouver on October 14, at 8 p.m., and is due at Vancouver on October 23.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" (from Manila) is due here at 8 a.m. on October 24, and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf, leaving at noon on October 26 for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benrock" from Leith, Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines, is due to arrive here on October 27.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong via Japan ports and Shanghai on October 18, and is due here on October 31.

THE CHINA COAST.

LATEST CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Mr. D. D. Davidson, third engineer, "Talkoo Wan Yi," has gone third engineer, "Changchow."

Mr. J. G. Henderson, third engineer, "Ichang," has gone third engineer, "Yingchow."

Mr. A. B. Blair, third engineer, "Changchow," has gone third engineer, "Liangchow."

Mr. L. Waterman, third engineer, "Liangchow," has gone third engineer, "Talkoo Wan Yi."

Mr. R. Genter, second engineer, "Soochow," has gone acting chief engineer, "Tungting."

Mr. R. E. Bisset, second engineer, "Tungting," has gone second engineer, "Ngankin."

Mr. G. V. Clark, second engineer, "Ngankin," has gone second engineer, "Shengkling."

Mr. W. H. Scurr, third engineer, "Tungchow," has gone acting second engineer, "Soochow."

Mr. A. J. Courtney, third engineer, "Hsin Peking," has gone third engineer, "Tungchow."

Mr. G. Gray, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Chinkiang."

Mr. D. McL. Campbell, third engineer, "Woozung," has gone third engineer, "Chinkiang."

Mr. A. Lockertie, third engineer, "Tatung," has gone third engineer, "Woozung."

Mr. R. H. MacLellan, from reserve, has gone acting second engineer, "Tungting."

Mr. R. McAlpine has been appointed second officer, "Suiwo."

Mr. A. H. Jewell, second officer, "Suiwo," has gone acting chief officer, "Hopsang."

Mr. E. J. Grainger, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Tackwo."

Mr. A. J. Begley, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Fausang."

Mr. W. P. Bould, chief engineer, "Fausang," is on reserve.

Mr. D. C. Woods, from reserve, has gone supply second engineer, "Fookshing."

"Shipping and Engineering."

PORTUGUESE PORT CHARGES.

PROPOSED CONCESSIONS TO FOREIGN OWNERS.

Many complaints have been made concerning the charges levied on shipping by the Portuguese authorities. Now it seems that an alteration is to be made as a result of the representations made by various countries.

The Government appointed a Commission to inquire into the matter, and its report has recently been published. On the basis of the report it is stated that the Portuguese Government has decided to issue a Decree in the near future embodying a reduction of the harbour charges and the grant of various facilities for ships which call at Portuguese harbours.

The contemplated reductions will comprise, among other matters, one of 10 per cent. in the light dues, and a reduction of 50 per cent. in the pilotage and quay charges in Lisbon for tourist ships and vessels which take in coal or water.

Passengers who embark in Lisbon for foreign ports will only pay £2 instead of the present rate of £5.

The taxes on goods will also be lowered, as will the charges for towing and the use of the floating cranes.

In the case of bills of health, it is said that the Government will presumably propose that the endorsement, which now takes place in every harbour the ship calls at, shall be restricted to an endorsement (vise) in the last foreign port the ship calls at before reaching Portugal. In this connection "Norges Handels og Sjøfartstidende" quotes from the Mediterranean pamphlet of the Shipowners' Association two instances which it states shows that the irritation in shipping circles is justified. A Norwegian shipowner states that for a single voyage a sum of 2,804 kr. had to be paid for a bill of health.

In a second case, which concerned a ship of 1,048 net tons, the vessel loaded 2,375 tons of coal for St. Vincent in April, 1926, and had to pay £23 16s. at the Portuguese Consulate in Newcastle.

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

AMUR MARU .. Thursday, 10th November.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.

LA PLATA MARU .. Tuesday, 1st November.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.

SUMATRA MARU .. Thursday, 20th October.

HONOLULU MARU (Calls at K'ehi) Friday, 4th November.

CELEBES MARU .. Saturday, 19th November.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.

PANAMA MARU .. Friday, 28th October.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

SEATTLE MARU .. Tuesday, 25th October.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.

ARIZONA MARU (From Shanghai) .. Saturday, 22nd October.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
NAGPORE	5,283	20th Oct	Straits, Colombo, Marseilles, Casa Blanca & London
KASHMIR	8,085	29th Oct	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
LAHORE	5,252	6th Nov	Marseilles and London
MACEONIA	11,120	12th Nov	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	16,504	26th Nov	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,948	10th Dec	Marseilles and London
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,955	7th Jan.	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MALWA	10,985	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MACEONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles & London
KHYA	9,155	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

* Passengers to Singapore only.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

SANTHIA | 7,764 | 6th Nov. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	28th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
TANDA	6,055	2nd Dec.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, &
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Dec.	Melbourne.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to
Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu,
Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated
on the schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TALAMBA	8,018	22nd Oct.	Amoy, Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka
JEYPORE	8,318	25th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	28th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe
TANDA	6,055	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
KRIVA	9,135	19th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,948	11th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MOREA	10,955	9th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,985	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYA	9,155	24th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MACEONIA	11,120	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,085	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,948	2nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	17th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MOREA	10,955	30th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	13th April	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

* Calls at Dalny.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"	Via Suez Canal	6th Nov.
S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON"	Via Suez Canal	20th Nov.
S.S. "PREMIER"	Via Suez Canal	4th Dec.
S.S. "MACHAON"	Via Suez Canal	18th Dec.
S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE"	Via Suez Canal	29th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong,
Hong Kong & Canton; JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., Canton.

FINISH SHIPPING.

SERVICE TO CHINA, SOUTH
AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA.

The national shipping of Finland
at present is in the same position
as that of Sweden at the close of
the last century. The Finnish flag,
which during the sailing ship
period often appeared in American,
East Indian and other Eastern
waters, is now very seldom seen
there. Apart from about fifty
steamers and sailers in the tramp
service and the five steamers which
belong to the Finland-South Amer-
ican Line which was started last
year, the country has no ships
which could be placed in the liner
service in waters outside Europe.

The above statement is made by
the Helsingfors correspondent of
"Cotaborgs Handels och Sjöfart-
stidning," who says that what the
country needs for its growing
trade outside Europe is assistance
from abroad. It is calculated that
Finnish exporters and importers
pay annually to foreign shipowners
a sum of 800,000,000 Finnish marks
in the form of freight. But in
Finland there is not to be found
either capital or enterprise to bring
the merchant fleet up to the level
of the foreign trade. Moreover,
interest in shipping until recent
times at least has been quite feeble,
and the Government and the
Riksdag, have also adopted an in-
different attitude towards shipping,
except in the case of icebreakers
for the maintenance of winter
navigation.

It seems, however, as if the coun-
try is now about to tackle the
creation. There is a proposal to
create a ship loan fund with an
initial amount of 100,000,000 Fin-
nish marks after the pattern of
Sweden, and the Government will
lay the scheme before the Riksdag
during the month. That interest
in shipping is increasing is shown
by the fact that a number of new
undertakings have been formed
this year and old ones extended.
Plans also exist for the establish-
ment of an export line from Fin-
land, via the Suez Canal, to Chin-
ese, South African, and Australian
harbours.

At the head of the scheme is Mr.
R. Mattsson, an Aland sailing
ship owner whose company already
owns three steamers of 8,000-
10,000 deadweight tons, which have
hitherto been in tramp service.
The idea is now to acquire a fourth
vessel and others is necessary.
The undertaking would be directly a
line for Finnish wood products, paper,
cellulose, &c., and it is said that the
Bank of Finland has given its sup-
port to the undertaking. The Fin-
nish Consul in Shanghai, Mr.
Wahama, is much interested in
the scheme.

As bearing on the increasing in-
terest in shipping the correspon-
dent mentions that ten steamers
have been acquired during the pre-
sent year. These include the Eng-
lish Woron, of 8,500 deadweight
tons, which was purchased by Mr.
R. Mattsson, of Helsingfors; the
Brussel, acquired by the Finnish
Steamship Company from Oslo, of
1,900 deadweight tons; and the
steamer Wellamo, of 2,000 gross re-
gister tons, purchased by the same
company from Copenhagen. Fur-
ther sailing ships have also been
obtained during the year, showing
that the interest in this branch is
not yet dead.

Ship Building Too Dear.
During this year, the correspon-
dent states, the shipyards in Fin-
land have contributed little towards
the increase in the country's mer-
chant fleet, as the only vessel con-
structed has been the State-owned

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Tsai via Swatow & Shanghai	HOPSANG	Sun., 23rd Oct., at 7 a.m.
Tsai via Swatow & Shanghai	CHAKSANG	Wed., 28th Oct., at 7 a.m.
Tsai via Swatow & Shanghai	KWANGSANG	Sun., 30th Oct., at 7 a.m.
Tsai via Swatow & Shanghai	WONGSANG	Wed., 2nd Nov., at 7 a.m.
Tientsin via Chefoo	CHEONGSANG	Wed., 19th Oct., at 5 p.m.
Osaka v. Amoy, Moji & Kobe	KUTSANG	Sun., 23rd Oct., at 7 a.m.
Osaka v. Amoy, Moji & Kobe	NAMSANG	Thurs., 27th Oct., at 7 a.m.
Canton	CHAKSANG	Satur., 22nd Oct., at 2 a.m.
Canton	MINGSANG	Sun., 23rd Oct., at 3 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	HOSANG	Thurs., 20th Oct., at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	FOKSANG	Mon., 24th Oct., at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	KUMSANG	Thurs., 10th Nov., at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	MAUSANG	Fri., 28th Oct., at 3 p.m.

For Freight and Passage apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone Central 215.

General Managers.

LUNATIC'S LEAP.

SEA INFESTED WITH
SHARKS.

London, Sept. 8.

A lunatic's leap overboard into a
shark-infested sea after a struggle
with another lunatic was a thrilling
incident of the voyage from Aus-
tralia of the P. and O. liner
"Bendigo."

The "Bendigo," now in King
Edward Dock, London, took on
board three lunatics at Adelaide for
repatriation to England, and they
were placed in the starboard
isolation ward.

When the "Bendigo" was round-
ing Cape Verde, in a calm sea, on
August 26, one of the men—James
Wilson, aged forty—who had been
chatting with his companions in
the isolation ward, was suddenly
seized with a fit of restlessness.
John McCormack, one of his com-
panions, saw Wilson creeping to-
wards the deck, and shouted, "Where
are you going, Jim?"

Wilson shouted out "Home," and
rushed on deck, pursued by McCor-
mack. The two men struggled for
a few seconds and then Wilson
threw his opponent to the deck and
took a flying leap into the sea.

The cry, "Man overboard," was
raised, the liner stopped, and two
boats were lowered, but no trace of
the missing man was found.

"We searched for him in small
boats for a long time," said a mem-
ber of the ship's crew to a "Daily
Express" representative "but there
was little hope of finding him alive,
for the sea at Cape Verde is alive
with sharks."

cargo and passenger steamer
"Suursari" for service in the Gulf
of Finland and to act in the winter
as harbour ice-breaker at Hangö.
The shipyards have had to manage
with repairs and alterations of
ships. It has been found too dear
to build at the yards any ships of
importance, as no owners will take
the risk, ready tonnage being
rather acquired from abroad. But
now matters are brighter, for the
Government has charged a member
of the Shipping Administration to
prepare a scheme for submission to
the Riksdag proposing to grant
State aid to the yards partly in the
form of "material support" and
partly in the shape of pure sub-
sidies to builders. If such a
scheme is adopted it would impart
new life to the shipbuilding indus-
try, which in turn would react
favourably on shipping.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

North Wall Basin, Sub. L33;
South Wall Basin, Thracian and
Sepoy; East Wall Basin, Tarantula
and Subs. L15 and L19; North
Arm, Dragon and Kharki; West
Wall Dock, Durban; Talkoo Dock,
Peterel and Tern; Kowloon Dock,
Danae; Oil Fuel Jetty, War Afridi
and Fortol; Buoy 5, Maine; Buoy
6, Frohisher; Buoy 7, Ambrose and
L1; Buoy 9, Foxglove; Buoy 10,
Magnolia; Buoy 11, Stormcloud;
Buoy 12, Bluebell; Buoy 13, Bruce;
Buoy 18, Ruthenia; other foreign
warships, U.S.S. Helena and U.S.S.
Saratoga.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s.
"General Metzing" are reminded
to take delivery of their goods be-
fore October 20.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City
of Wellington" are reminded to
take delivery of their goods which
will be subject to rent after Octo-
ber 20.

CONSIGNEES.

LLOYD TRIESTINO N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

M.V. "ROMOLO"

From Trieste, Venice, Brindisi,
Port Said, Massaua, Aden, Karachi,
Colombo, Penang and Singapore.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are her-
eby informed that all Goods
are being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forward-
ed unless notice to the contrary be
given before 13th instant.

No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns,
and all Goods remaining undeliver-
ed after the 19th inst., will be sub-
ject to rent.

All claims against the vessel
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 29th inst.,
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
19th inst., at 10 a.m. by our sur-
veyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

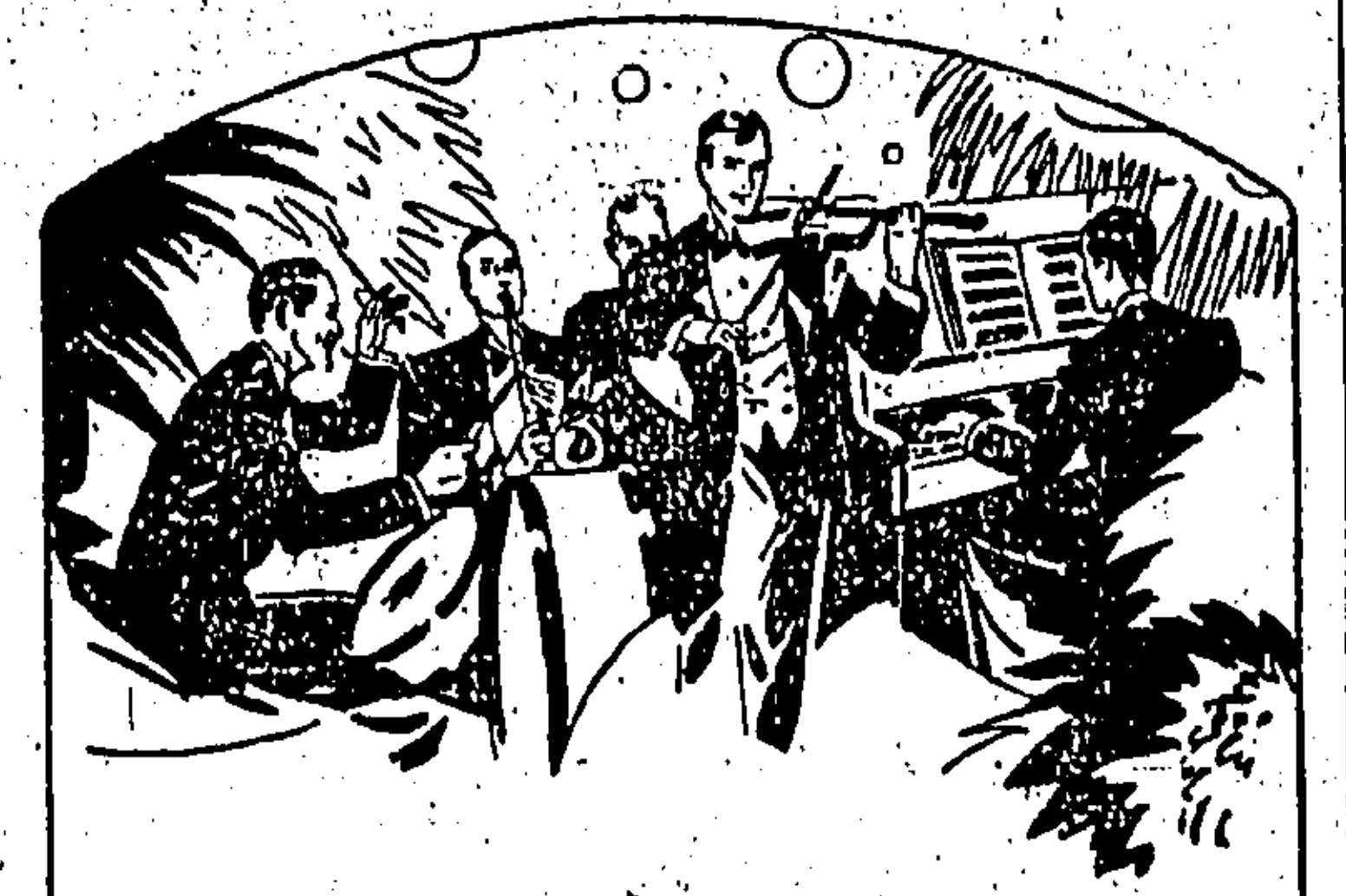
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hong Kong, 13th October, 1927.



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The magnificent President Liners are broad of beam and exceptionally steady.
All are oil burners, swift express liners.
The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and inviting.
All staterooms are outside, splendidly furnished and equipped with beds—not
berths. Each room has hot and cold running water, also fans, wardrobe, thermos
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rooms perfect the travel comfort of these giant passenger liners.
The Cuisine is world famous. The deliciously prepared menus will delight you.
And how the orchestra adds zest to your dining.
The decks are spacious. The Glass-enclosed Promenade always popular. Deck
sports, open air swimming pool, movies, evening dances, everything has been
done to make your trip a happy one. Unexcelled anywhere—is the courteous
and efficient service accorded you by the trained personnel aboard the President
Liners.
The great frequency of sailings and the liberal stopover privileges of the Dollar
Steamship and American Mail Lines have made these giant passenger liners out-
standingly popular among travelers.

WEEKLY TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

To SAN FRANCISCO and
LOS ANGELES

The Surest Route via Honolulu

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

Pres. Taft	Oct. 25th, 7 a.m.
Pres. Jefferson	Nov. 8th
Pres. Lincoln	Nov. 22nd
Pres. Madison	Dec. 6th

To SEATTLE and VICTORIA

The Short, Straight Route to America

Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays

Pres. McKinley	Nov. 2nd
Pres. Grant	Nov. 16th
Pres. Cleveland	Nov. 30th
Pres. Pierce	Dec. 14th

Special Through Rates to Europe, via United States, £120, £112.
Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of railway
lines across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over
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Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria,
Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York.

Pres. V. Buren Oct.	25th 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes	Nov. 8th 6 a.m.
Pres. Polk	Nov. 22nd 8 a.m.

Pres. Adams	Dec. 6th 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield	Dec. 20th 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison	Jan. 3rd 6 a.m.

To MANILA

Pres. Van Buren Oct.	25th 8 a.m.
Pres. McKinley Oct.	25th 8 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson Oct.	31st 6 p.m.

Pres. Hayes	Nov. 8th 6 a.m.
Pres. Grant	Nov. 8th 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln	Nov. 14th 6 p.m.

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Dollar Steamship Line and American Mail Line

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Estimates furnished on application.

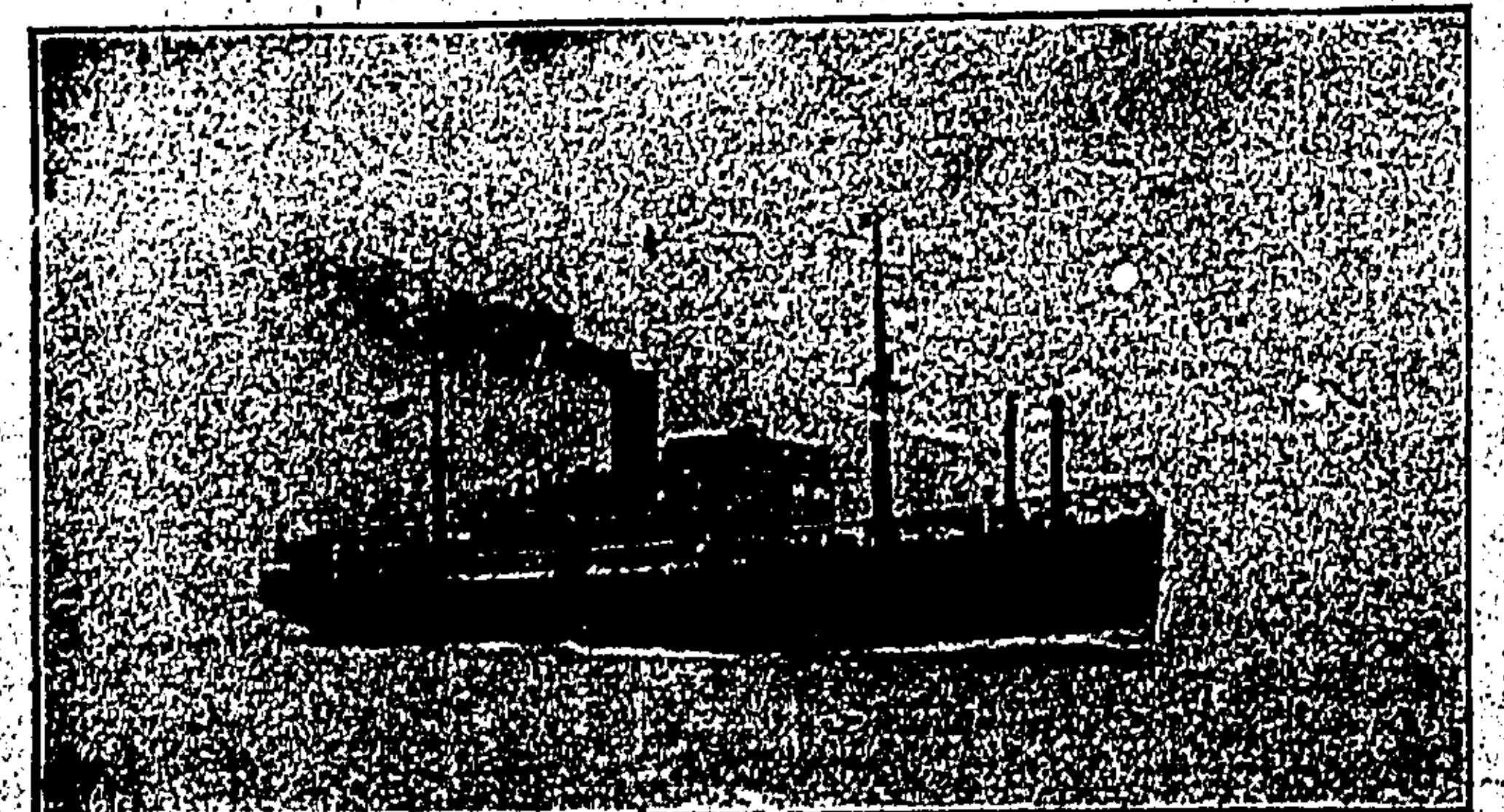
Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

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Advertising Agency (London),

Ltd., 55-58, Southampton Street,

Strand, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1927.

LABOUR TYRANNY.

The hand of Moscow has again
been revealed in affairs in China
in connection with the strike of
British-American Tobacco Com-
pany employees at their Pootung
factory in Shanghai. Exposing
the game in the "North China
Daily News," Mr. Sokolsky states
that the labourers will not discuss
any of the questions at issue until
the first of their demands have
been granted. That first demand
does not involve recognition of the
Union—there is already a Union
of the Company's own employees
—but it means that the Company
shall be obliged to deal only with
the General Labour Association
with or without the consent of its
employees. Thus, should ever
the employees be plucky enough
to denounce the General Labour
Association, the Company would
still be obliged to discuss terms
of labour within its own factory
not with its own workers but
with an outside Union! There
may seem no need for Mr. Sokol-
sky to point out that the principle
of the General Labour Association
is communistic or that the Rus-
sian Soviet system of labour
Unions is "One Big Union." But
the danger involved in seeking to
foist that principle on British
Companies operating in Chinese
territory ought to be clearly
pointed out.

The cry of "One Big Union"
has been the bogey of Australian
labour politics for years past, and
there (as now in China) it owed
its origin to Communist sympa-
thisers, some of whom attended
the third International Confer-
ence in Moscow and went back
to their own country—British
territory—with all kinds of weird
ideas of how to obtain control of
the Trades Union machinery

throughout the Commonwealth.
Time and again efforts were made
to affiliate the Unions in Austr-
lia with the Third International,
but all were doomed to failure, be-
cause the more their objective
was made clear the more did they
put the more level-headed of the
Labour leaders on their mettle.
And the latter would have none of
Moscow or Moscow-inspired ma-
chinations against the working
classes of Australia! In Great
Britain, too, the idea of "One Big
Union," or Federation of Trade
Unions was the preponderating
scheme of Communists for many
a long day—until it was wrecked
at the same time as was the gen-
eral strike in May of last year.

Reverting to the position of the
B.A.T. Company in Shanghai we
can well believe that the labourers
have no desire to strike. They
are being intimidated to present
and back demands which they
realise will never be granted.
These demands were presented
with the intention that they
should not be granted. They were
presented with the purpose of
creating a deadlock, so that thou-
sands of workers will be out of
work, on the streets, discontented
and ready for the agitator's whip.
What is happening in Shanghai
may well happen in other centres,
but assuredly no British Company
or firm will tolerate it for a mo-
ment.

Innovations.

Verily do new brooms sweep
clean, though at times the results
of their activities please not
everyone. Our southern neighbour,
the Straits Settlements, has taken
unto itself a fresh Governor, one
Sir Hugh Clifford, who has, accord-
ing to the Press, of that part of the
world, been sweeping with industry.
Withal, he has displayed what the
"Straits Times" terms a "happy
knack of breaking away from the
conventional." This delightful
characteristic, we learn, was exam-
plified at a recent meeting of the
Legislative Council when, for the
first time in the history of the
Colony (sic) a Governor had cir-
culated his annual address and laid
it upon the table without reading
it to hon. members. In Singapore
the innovation—as it would be any-
where else—was welcomed, particu-
larly by the Unofficial members.
It saved time, for one thing, and
down south some of the Unofficials
journey from Penang to give up
four days of their own work for
the benefit of the Colony; others
come from Malacca; and most are
busy men engaged in commerce.
Sir Hugh Clifford's speech, we are
told, ran into upwards of twelve
thousand words and would have
taken more than an hour to read.
Meanwhile all the members had
been able to study the speech
thoroughly. This, however, is not
all of the good news. Another de-
parture from the traditional was
made by the acting Colonial Secre-

tary, whose printed address was
also before the members, thus en-
abling them closely to follow the
intricacies of a difficult Budget
speech. The "Straits Times" com-
ments: "Innovations such as these
are undoubtedly conceived in the
best interests of hon. members and
tend to a closer study of local af-
fairs." We agree.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RACING AT MACAO.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—As a close follower of the
King of Sports for many years I
have not yet failed to miss a single
meeting in this Colony or in Macao.
I have noted with keen interest how
development is being carried out in
both ports and more especially on
the Macao Race Club which has
been, in fact, making extensive im-
provements since the Inaugural
Meeting.

The most notable point of the
Macao Meeting is the appearance of
the statement of tickets sold. The
working of the dividends is also
praiseworthy in comparison with
Hong Kong whose dividend-boards
are generally not written up before
the first bell.

Another point is the expeditious
manner in which tickets are paid.
On several occasions in Hong Kong
I had to wait some long while to
cash my bets.

On the whole the races in Macao
are keenly contested and I have to
congratulate the racing authorities
of Macao in encouraging that great
sport which is paying backers in
quite healthy returns.

I note that there are at present
no Portuguese owners in Macao ex-
cept H.E. the Governor, but indica-
tions point that before long a num-
ber will be making their names in
flying colours.

Thanking you for your kind in-
sertion.—Yours, etc.,

Hong Kong, Oct. 19, 1927.

THE "QUAINTS" HERE

OPEN NEW SEASON WITH
"OH JOY."

A FINE MUSICAL COMEDY.

Mr. Salisbury's "Quaints" are old
favourites in Hong Kong and it is
rather surprising that there were
not more present at the opening
show of their present Theatre Royal
season.

There was only a fair attendance
last night when the Company pre-
sented the musical comedy "Oh
Joy," but the audience made up for
its lack of numbers by the enthu-
siasm with which the various num-
bers were received.

"Oh Joy," which is being given
again to-night, has plenty of "pep"
in it and affords such favourites as
Mr. Salisbury, Mr. Gordon Rennie
and Mr. George Curzon with plenty
of scope for their inimitable wit
and their capacity for imbuing the
audience with the same gaiety and
enthusiasm as characterises the
piece throughout.

There is little continuity about
some of the pieces but the same
might be said of all revues. What
one looks for is enough of a story
to act as a peg on which to hang
plenty of wit and humour, some
good concerted and solo items and
an infectious atmosphere of gaiety.
"Oh Joy" fulfils these requirements
in all respect and can be recom-
mended as affording an enjoyable
evening's entertainment.

There are several new artistes in
the company, including Mr. Dudley
Page, who takes the part of the
valet, Miss Frances Day, who takes
the part of Lady Carter, Miss Fay
Cole, who gives a vivacious im-
personation of an actress in trouble
with the Police, Miss Lucile Lang-
don, the sisters Miss Kathleen and
Ida White, and Miss Julie
Bransgron.

Miss Ella Erskine needs no in-
troduction to Hong Kong audiences
and in "Oh Joy" she is as attrac-
tive a personality as ever.

Mr. Edmund Nash is a player
of whom we are likely to see more
in leading parts and, finally, a word
of praise is due to Mr. R. Laurence
Duval, the musical director, to
whom much of the success of the
items was due.

CHOCOLATE GIFTS.

Messrs. John D. Hutchison and
Co., of King's Building, who are
agents for Fry's famous choco-
lates, are now conducting the
Christmas Gift scheme for the
Homeside firm of sweetmeat
makers. So if one desires to pre-
sent anyone at home with a de-
licious gift in the form of choco-
lates, all they have to do is to
send their order with remittance
in local currency and the name
and address of the recipient to
the agents here, who will do the
rest. Details of the gifts are
given in our advertising columns.

A meeting of the Hong
Kong University Medical Society
will be held to-day at 6.15 p.m. in
the School of Anatomy, when a
paper will be read by Dr. Shu Fan
Li, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., on
"Recent Observations on Spinal
Anæsthesia" under Novocain-
Caffeine compound.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

CHINESE CHAUFFEUR
FINED.

A "BLIND" CORNER.

Before Mr. W. Schofield at the
Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday,
the Chinese driver of private motor car
No. 124 was fined for failing to
sound his horn and negligent driv-
ing at the Tialamchung cutting on
September 25 last.

According to the prosecution the
cutting constituted a blind corner
about three miles from Castle Peak,
and was a very dangerous curve for
motor vehicles. The defendant was
alleged to have taken this corner
at such a high speed that the car
swerved to the centre of the road.
This swerving on the part of the
defendant was stated to have en-
dangered the occupants of another
car which was approaching the cut-
ting in the opposite direction. In-
spector Marks who was driving the
other car, gave evidence to this
effect at a previous hearing of the
case, and the defendant professed
ignorance of the incident.

Employer's Evidence.

Yesterday the defendant's master
stated that on the day in question
defendant drove him to Namti in
the New Territories in the after-
noon. The return journey to Kow-
loon was begun between five and
six o'clock in the evening, and he
(the witness) could not remember any-
thing untoward happening at the
cutting on that trip. He also did
not hear any shouting or see any-
one hold up his hand. The defen-
dant had been in the witness's em-
ploy for three years and during
that time had not been involved in
any accident.

Having ascertained from the wit-
ness that he caught the 7.20 p.m.
ferry to Hong Kong, Inspector
Marks pointed out to the Magis-
trate that if the car had left the
New Territories at 6 o'clock and
arrived at Kowloon in time for the
master to catch the 7.20 ferry, it
must have been travelling very fast.
Mr. Schofield convicted and de-
fendant was fined \$5 for failing to
sound his horn, and \$20 for neg-
ligent driving.

IN THE NEWS.

ITEMS FROM TO-DAY'S POLICE REPORTS.

Mr. G. W. Drollet of No. 24, Con-
duit Road has made a report to the
police that some time during the
past six months while she was away
in America, someone stole from a
locked box at her local residence a
quantity of silk worth \$300.

The manager of the Kwong Kwei
shop of No. 6, Queen's Road Cen-
tral has reported to the police that
an employee of the shop absconded
on Monday taking with him \$148
which he had collected in behalf of
the firm.

A 50-year-old Chinese woman was
yesterday taken to the Government
Civil Hospital from No. 50, Tung
Street suffering from scalds to her
left leg and hand as the result of
tripping while carrying a pot of
boiling soup.

Found brandishing a knife out-
side No. 83, Yuenchau Street,
Shamshulpo yesterday, a Chinese
who was believed to be insane was
taken into custody of the police and
later removed to the Government
Civil Hospital for observation.

A Chinese living at No. 592,
Canton Road, Kowloon, yesterday
attempted to commit suicide by
jumping from the second floor
verandah. He was very severely
injured and was removed to the
Government Civil Hospital where
he is now in a serious condition.

Mr. D. L. King, manager of the
China Provident Loan and Mort-
gage Company has reported to the
police that some time between 5
p.m. on Monday and 3 p.m., yester-
day, a thief entered his office the
door of which was left open, and
stole a desk fan, a clock and some
clothing worth \$106.

A Chinese woman named Au
Kam, aged 61, was yesterday re-
moved to the Government Civil Hos-
pital from No. 13, Wing Fung
Street, suffering from opium poi-
soning, and she died soon after ad-
mission. The police report states
that it is a suspected case of sui-
cide.

Mr. H. H. Scott, superintendent
engineer at the Kowloon Dock has
reported to the police that a Chin-
ese painter employed at the Dock-
yard was removed to the Kwang
Wah Hospital at 10.30 yesterday
morning suffering from severe in-
juries to his head and body receiv-
ed through a fall into the No. 1
Dock from a scaffolding on which
he was working. The man died
soon after admission to the hos-
pital.

Another obliging Chinese woman
had been victimised by a confidence
trickster, who induced her to part
with jewellery worth \$150 in ex-
change for a bundle of supposed

P'RAPS-P'RAPS NOT!

Miss Phyllis was well in the
Hunt for the harbour swim honour.

The burglar turned pale. He
realised from the trophies and pic-
tures in the room that he and his
assistant had broken into the house
of a boxer.

"Let's clear while we're safe,"
he whispered, terror-stricken.
"We're safe as 'ouses," whispered
his assistant, contemptuously. "Yer
know very well 'o never fights for
less than a purse o' £2,000."

"You will never have to crawl
underneath this car, sir," said the
salesman.

"Really!"
"No. You see, if the slightest
thing goes wrong with the mechan-
ism the car automatically turns up-
side down."

Mother (to daughter): "Look!
There goes the doctor's two beauti-
ful children. Aren't they lovely?"
Grandchild (all ears): "Yes!
'Tain't fair. He keeps the best for
himself!"

Little Girl (to Sunday school
teacher): "Teacher, do new-born
babies swear?"

"Why, of course not, dear," said
the teacher.
"But the other day my friend
said, 'Job cursed the day he was
born.'"

The old offender addressed the
Magistrate with pride and confi-
dence.

"Your worship," he said, "I
should like to have my case post-
poned for a week. My lawyer is
ill."

"But you were captured" with
your hand in this gentleman's pocket.
What can your lawyer say in
your defence?"

"That's just what I'm anxious to
know, your worship."

"Your husband will be all right
now," said the doctor to a woman
whose husband was dangerously ill.
"What do you mean?" demanded
the woman. "You told me he
wouldn't live a fortnight."

"Well, I'm going to save him
after all," said the doctor. "Surely
you are glad?"

The woman wrinkled her brows.
"Put me in a bit of a 'ole," she
said, "I've been and sold 'is
clothes."

"I've come to see a man, who
called me a rhinoceros two years
ago."

"Two years ago! But why didn't
you sue before?"
"Because I saw a rhinoceros for
the first time yesterday."

First Young Wife—"When my man
gets bad-tempered I use a club."

Second Ditto—"How brutal of
you! But surely you don't mean
it?"

First Young Wife—"Yes, I do.
I've joined three already."

At an inquest held on a man who
committed suicide by hanging, a
witness was called, who first found
him, and was asked by the coroner
to give evidence.

He said that when he first saw
him he was kicking and—

"What!" exclaimed the coroner.

"Do you mean to tell me that when
you first saw him, he was kicking?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Then why on earth didn't you
cut him down?"

"Well, sir, he wasn't dead!"

banknotes which she was request-
ed to change for the man. As
usual she found at the money
changer's that the bundle contained
waste paper, and when she return-
ed to the place where the man had
promised to wait for her, he was
gone.

Wong Po-wa a clerk employed at
the Wai Lee Import and Export
Company, No. 78, Connaught Road
West, reported to the police that on
October 7 he bought an exchange
draft for \$2,000 payable by the Sui
Cheung Bank of Des Voeux Road
West, to the Wai Lee firm's Swa-
tow office. The draft was forward-
ed to Swatow but it was intercepted
in transmission and cashed by
means of a forged "chop" of the
Company.

The proprietor of a rattan shop
at No. 145, Third Street, West
Point, has reported to the police
that at 10 a.m. on Monday a Chin-
ese who gave his name as Lee Kwai
with offices on the sixth floor of
the China Building ordered 150
rattan baskets of various sizes and
valued at \$240. When the baskets
were delivered, the man told the
shop folk to call yesterday for pay-
ment. When the folk again went
to China Building he could find no
trace of Lee Kwai there, and on
inquiring was informed that there
was no one by that name occupy-
ing an office in the building.

CHINA NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

General Cheng Chien, as chairman of the Nationalist war council at Nanking and director of operations against the North, troops of the 6th Army have left for down-river.

General Chu Pei-teh, who commands the 3rd Nationalist Army, accompanied by bodyguards, left Kiangsi for Nanking on board a British steamer.

Communists Shot.

Of twelve alleged Communist agitators in custody here, five have been executed by the authorities and seven are under trial.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: Kiangsi, the port of Kiangsi province, is 252 miles above Nanking and 142 miles below Hankow. The port and surrounding territory is controlled by units of the 3rd and 6th Armies which support the Wu-Han faction of the Nationalist Party.]

Ichang Incident.

When requested by the skipper, a batch of armed Chinese guards immediately withdrew from a British steamer which they had attempted to board here with the declared object of searching the vessel for bandits.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: Ichang, 370 miles above Hankow, is also within the Wu-Han scope.]

Still Quarrelling?

Although the Nationalists are supposed to have patched up their quarrels prior to embarking on another offensive against the North, friction is still reported.

The "Hong Kong Evening Post" says that troops of the 36th Army under General Liu Hsing have been moving across country from Wuhu (55 miles above Nanking) and Tatung (117 miles above Nanking) eastwards, possibly to invade Chekiang province, which is held by the Nanking faction.

Wu-Han Appointment.

The 36th Army is under General Tang Seng-chi, commander-in-chief of Wu-Han.

The "Kung Sheng Yaw" reports the appointment of the Wu-Han branch of the Nationalist political council, of General Ho Chien (35th Army) has military commissioner of Anhui province. The 35th Army is also under Wu-Han.

Fukien for Chiang?

Shanghai, Yesterday. General Chen Mings-shu, a staunch supporter of Chiang Kai-shek, has been appointed Defence



General Chen Mings-shu, a supporter of Chiang Kai-shek, who has been asked to take charge of Fukien.

Commissioner of Fukien province. Prior to his arrival, the military command will be held by Chiang Chang-nai who recently captured Foochow.

The appointment is made by the Fukien Government.—"Kung Sheng Yaw Po."

[Note: General Chen Mings-shu lost his appointment at Hankow when Chiang Kai-shek quarrelled with the Wu-Han faction.]

SHANGHAI LABOUR.

B.A.T. Launch Crew Intimidated.

Shanghai, Yesterday. All is quiet here except for an attack made by union men on a B.A.T. launch in order to intimidate the Chinese crew, which has now gone on strike.—British Naval Wireless.

NO KNOWLEDGE.

S. AFRICAN OIL TRADE RUMOUR.

Cape Town, Yesterday. The Chairman of the Board of Trade denies all knowledge of a Government decision to establish an oil refinery, as cabled yesterday.—Reuter.

FLIGHT HELD UP.

Bangkok, Yesterday. Koppen damaged his own car in landing at Donhuang and will be unable for several days to resume his flight.—Reuter.

POLAND'S LOAN.

TWO MILLION ISSUED IN LONDON. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

London, Yesterday. A prospectus is published today of the Polish seven per cent. Stabilisation Loan, two million pounds of which in sterling bonds is offered for subscription in Britain at 92 per cent. The balance is being issued in New York and on the Continent.

The object of the loan is to consolidate the condition of monetary stability and budgetary equilibrium, which the Polish Government has already achieved by its own efforts.

A comprehensive plan has been drawn up which follows in many respects the lines adopted by the League's Financial Committee in successful cases of financial reconstruction in central European countries. Inter alia, the scheme puts currency on a gold basis and sets up a new currency authority, namely the Bank of Poland, renews the whole of the floating debt, establishes a reserve for Treasury purposes and leaves a considerable sum for the further economic development of the country.—British Wireless Service.

HOME SPINNERS.

RESULT OF SHORT TIME BALLOT.

London, Yesterday. The result of a ballot of members of the American Cotton Section of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation on the sectionalisation of industry for short-time organisation purposes, was made known yesterday to a committee but has not been publicly announced. Unofficially, it is stated that those who voted for the proposal did not exceed 70 per cent.—Reuter.

Dissentients interviewed.

At a private meeting to-day of the joint committee of the Spinners' Federation and the Cotton Yarn Association, a small sub-committee was appointed to interview dissentients in the ballot and the abstainers, the latter comprising about 15 per cent. The committee then adjourned for a week.—Reuter.

SPANISH STRIKE.

COMPLETE STOPPAGE BY COAL WORKERS.

Madrid, Yesterday. Miners in the Asturias region have struck, and are refusing to accept a reduction in wages and an increase of hours, which mine-owners declare is indispensable owing to the under-selling of foreign coal. The stoppage is complete and General Primo de Rivera, in a note to the Press, says the Government will be forced to take steps to settle the dispute.—Reuter.

SHOW MARVELS.

LATTER TO SMOTHER OIL FLAMES.

London, Sept. 8. Wonder is piled on wonder at Olympia, where the Shipping, Engineering, and Machinery Exhibition will be opened to-day by the Duke of Northumberland.

Even the lay imagination must be stirred by the latest devices and inventions there.

"Look at that wire," said an official, pointing apparently to nothing in a pencil case. Actually there were fifty yards of fine wire in that case, wire only one-fifth the thickness of a human hair. It was steel wire so fine that cloth could be made of it.

The laryngophone is a telephone by which you listen through your neck. A "Daily Express" representative placed one end of the receiver to his ear and the other on his throat. He heard easily a speaker from another telephone.

Then the demonstrator turned on a noise like fifty steam sirens. It made little difference. The voice of the speaker at the other phone came through the din.

Throat Vibrations. The sound is conveyed by the metallic throat vibrations of the speaker, who uses a similar device. It is a neck-to-neck talk.

There is a novel oil fire extinguisher.

Fires on board ships using oil or carrying it are extinguished by "foam," a kind of lather that is distributed over the flames and prevents oxygen from reaching them.

Suppose a petrol tank was on fire, with hundreds of thousands of gallons in it. The foam would cover the surface, extinguish the fire, and then sink through the liquid, and in twenty-four hours the petrol would be fit for use again.

There are presses which slice up steel plates like cutting cheese; wood-joining machines, monster welding contrivances, and a mass of machinery that appears to be invested with almost human intelligence.

PLUCKY ACTION.

JUDGE CONGRATULATES A WITNESS. FRUSTRATED ROBBERY.

The Chinese charged with complicity in an attempted robbery at Laichikok Road, Kowloon, stated in the course of evidence on his own behalf at the afternoon Criminal Sessions yesterday that he was not one of the gang which entered the house.

Regarding the knotted strips of cloth the Crown alleged were found in his possession, the prisoner stated that all he had on him was a certain amount of cotton waste which he alleged the Police had made into the form deposited to in order that it might be given the appearance of being used for gagging purposes.

Without retiring, the jury found prisoner guilty and His Lordship (Sir H. C. Gollan, Chief Justice) sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. Addressing the young man whose action in seizing the dagger from one of the would-be robbers and raising the alarm led to the apprehension of the prisoner, His Lordship congratulated him on his pluck and said that if everyone showed a little more courage when attacked there would not be so many cases of robbery in the Colony.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY MEET RESULTS.

The annual rifle shoot of the Portuguese Company of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps was held on Sunday at Stonecutters Range, the competitions taking place in conjunction with the firing of Part II. of the Musketry Course.

There were 44 competitors, who were classed as under:—One marksman, four first class shots, and 32 second class shots. Three men failed as marksmen by a very small margin.

The weather was fine, the light being good for the shooting.

The results were:—Lustano Club Cup (for the highest scorer throughout the Part II. Course, winner to hold the cup for 1 year and to receive a replica of same). Won by Pte. C. G. Silva, total score 92 points.

Runners-up Cup, represented by four privates, won by 2/Lt. S. Jarvis, M.C., total score 89 points (best points at the last range).

Runners-up Cup, for third place, presented by O/C. Company, won by Pte. F. A. M. Rosario, total score 89 points.

Team Competition won by Pte. C. G. Silva's team, consisting of Ptes. F. P. Sequeira, C. F. V. Rebelo and J. C. Remedios.

200 yards Application.—Ptes. C. G. Silva and F. P. Sequeira, 19 points Max 20.

200 yards Snap Shooting.—Ptes. C. S. M. Rodrigues and C. G. Silva, 17 points Max 20.

200 yards Rapid Shooting.—Ptes. H. J. Silva and F. A. M. Rosario, 30 points Max 30.

600 yards Application.—Pte. C. G. Silva, 14 points Max 20. Hidden Number.—Pte. M. A. Silva.

LOCAL CHESS CLUB.

KOWLOON MEMBERS TO MEET TO-MORROW.

Members and others interested are reminded that the annual meeting of the Kowloon Chess Club will be held at the Central British School, Nathan Road to-morrow evening at 6.45 p.m.

Since the Hong Kong Chess Club ceased to function the Kowloon Club has been the means of stimulating interest in the Royal game and for this reason alone the support of all chess enthusiasts is desirable. The annual subscription is \$5.

During the season the usual tournaments will be held while it is proposed this year to run periodical competitions for members. Arrangements will be made immediately the Club opens to hold the Open Championship tournament which will be followed by the Club Championship.

UNCLAIMED PRIZES.

We have been asked to state that the following numbers: 47, 124, 147, 244, 261, 332, 405 and 421, in the Hidden Treasure competition at the Police Stall at the Fun of the Fair in the Lee Gardens on October 1 have not been claimed. The prize money, totalling \$12, due to those tickets have been paid to the Hon. Treasurer of the Hong Kong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League.

POLAR CAKE

ITS QUALITY THAT COUNTS

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

ALSO POSSESSION OF RAW OPIUM. CHINESE CHARGED.

A Chinese named Yu Tak, a public motor car owner living at No. 31, Shantung Street, Mongkok, was yesterday before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court charged with the unlawful possession of 300 taels of raw non-Government opium worth \$1,200, and with offering a bribe of \$100 to a policeman who effected his arrest.

Police Sub-Inspector R. C. Watt conducted the prosecution, and the accused was defended by Mr. Hing-sing Lo.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused's car was stopped at Unlong, in the New Territories, and the illicit opium was found in a basket in the rear of the car. On the way to the police station, the accused was alleged to have offered a bribe to the policeman who had made the seizure of the opium, to let the accused go. Accused was stated to have suggested to the policeman that he should take the opium to the station as unclaimed contraband.

A Denial. The defence as outlined by Mr. Lo was that the accused was never in possession of the basket containing the opium, and he did not offer a bribe to the policeman.

Explaining the accused's position, Mr. Lo said that the accused's car (No. 388) was used for the purpose of carrying passengers from Mongkok to Unlong. On the day in question, (September 22) the accused was preparing his car at 6 a.m., for the day's work when he was approached by two men who asked him to drive them to Unlong. On the way out, the car picked up a Chinese woman who was also bound for Unlong.

Detained. On arrival at Unlong, the three passengers left the car, one of the men who had been seated in the back seat carrying away with him a basket similar to the one which was found to contain the opium. The two men hurriedly entered a shop and were followed by the police. Not suspecting anything the accused parked his vehicle between two trees, and like an innocent man, remained in the car.

Presently the police came out of the shop, an Indian Sergeant carrying a basket. The police approached the car and questioned accused. He was then ordered to drive the police to the Autao police station. On the way the car was stopped and there was a conversation, after which the trip was continued to Autao. On arrival at the Autao police station, the accused was to his surprise, detained and later the two charges were preferred against him.

After the accused had given evidence corroborating Counsel's statement, the case was adjourned until Friday next.

BEHIND THE FRONT.

WALLACE BEERY STARRING AT THE QUEEN'S.

"Behind the Front," now showing at the Queen's Theatre, is a picture that should be seen by all who would like a good, honest laugh, one that will last a long while. It stars Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton, the former as a new-born detective and the latter as the crook who, "lifts" Beery's watch.

A dramatic chase is interrupted and both join the Army, to become firm friends whilst in France. Both have been roped-in by a lovable miss, a part played by Mary Brian, and the newly-made soldiers go away with their hearts full of the girl. Their adventures at the front are vastly amusing, particularly when they carry on with the war after the Armistice has been signed. Peace comes at last and they rush home, each to claim the girl who got them to enlist. They find she is just being married to a stay-at-home who has dodged the war on account of his indispensability as a biscuit maker. They "beat up" the bridegroom and vow eternal friendship. At that moment Hatton pulls out the watch he had appropriated the day he joined the Army. Beery recognises it, and then the fun starts! A splendid film. As also is the Mack Sennett comedy, "He Who Gets Smacked," which, together with an International news-reel, makes-up the programme.

RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following quotations on Rubber Shares:—

Allenbys	\$ 2.75
Glencleys	2.60
Jimbas	2.25
Kedabs	3.35
Malaka Pindas	2.10
Fajams	2.20

POLICE DANCE.

A Police dance will be held in the gymnasium at Police Headquarters at 8.30 p.m. to-morrow. The "Lyric" Orchestra will be in attendance.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1927, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Room, Duddell Street, 51 Bales Woodfree Writing Paper—25" x 37" 37 lbs., 25" x 37" 40 lbs., 26" x 38" 43 lbs., 25" x 35" 38 lbs., and 25" x 35" 36 lbs.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 19th October, 1927.

ON TUESDAY, the 25th October, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of VALUABLE OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

comprising:—Roll Top Desk, Flat Desks, Showcases, Copying Presses, Filing Cabinet, Underwood, Remington and Oliver Typewriters, Adding Machine, Duplicator, etc., etc. Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Glass Cabinet, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Table Fans, Ornaments, Carpet, Rugs, Oil Paintings, Pictures, etc., etc. Teak Extension Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Dinner Wagon, Ice Chest, Crockery, Kitchen Sundries, etc., etc. Teak and Iron Bedstead with Mattresses, Teak Wardrobes with and without Mirror, Teak Dressing Tables, Teak Chest of Drawers, Chamber Stands, Toilet Sets, etc.

ALSO A Quantity of Blackwood Furniture

AND One Piano Player with 123 Rolls Music.

Two Motor Cycles. Catalogues will be issued. On View from Monday, the 24th October, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 19th October, 1927.

ON THURSDAY, 27th October, 1927, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 15, Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

A Large Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

comprising:—Teak Hatstand, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs with Covers, Bronze Statue, Brass Ware, Pictures, Ornaments, Carpets, Folding Screens, Curtains, Ceiling and Table Fans, Rugs, Electrolights with Silk Shades, etc., etc. Special Teak Extension Dining Tables, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Teak Glass Cabinet, Teak and Leather Seat Dining Chairs, Carved Teak Couch and Chairs, Leather Covered Armchairs, Dining Set, Crockery, Cutlery, Teak Ice Chest, etc., etc. Teak Bedstead, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror, Plain Teak Wardrobe, Teak Dressing Table, Teak Chest of Drawers, Tables, Chairs, etc.

ALSO A Quantity of Blackwood Ware. AND A Lot of Aluminium Kitchen Utensils.

Catalogues will be issued. On View from Wednesday, the 26th October, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 19th October, 1927.

CINEMA NOTES.

"PETER PAN."

Sir James Barrie's famous story, "Peter Pan," as announced in our columns, is to be filmed at the Queen's Theatre from Sunday to Tuesday, October 23 to 25, and parents, intending to take their children to see this classic are advised that the best performances for the youngsters are the 2.30 and the 6.10, the later performances being more heavily patronised by the grown-ups with the result that seats are harder to secure.

"WINE OF YOUTH."

Showing at the Star Theatre for the last time this evening, "Wine of Youth" is the story of a modern young flapper who took her two swains on an unchaperoned camping party to decide which one she would marry. Eleanor Boardman plays the role of the flapper and there are not less than eight leading men, namely: Ben Lyon, William Haines, Robert Agnew, William Collier, Jr., James Morrison, Creighton Hale, Johnnie Walker and Niles Welch.

"THE BLACK PIRATE."

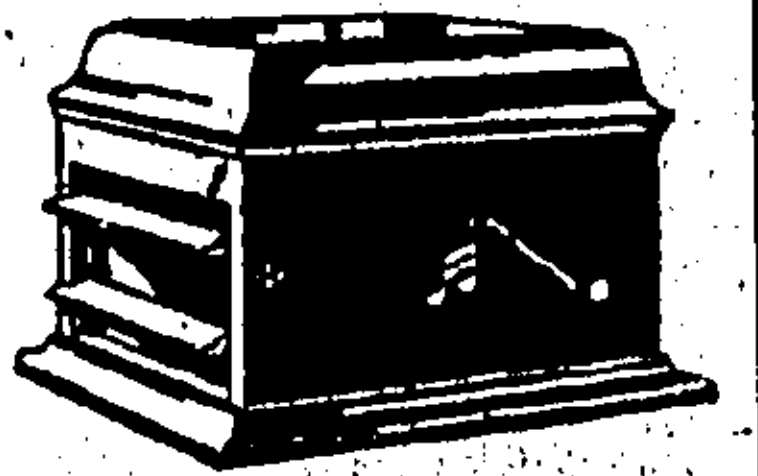
The return of Douglas Fairbanks' great adventure film "The Black Pirate" was greeted with marked enthusiasm at the World Theatre yesterday, crowded houses attending every performance. Filmed in full natural colours, "The Black Pirate" offers a splendid pageant as well as a capital story, and it is sure to draw large audiences for the rest of the week, the last opportunity local cinema-goers have of seeing it screened in Hong Kong.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mosquitoes have been so troublesome in one of the Austrian bathing resorts on the Danube that the local authorities are building a special tower to house a colony of 200,000 bats.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank is accepting notes issued by its Hankow office, this, it is understood, being the first institution to do this since friendly relations between Shanghai and Hankow were resumed.

The Bombay police raided the office of the "Indian National Herald," and confiscated the issue of February 2, containing an article on China, and a pamphlet entitled "India and China," with a foreword by Mr. Saklatvala, M.P.

Messrs. Lammert & Co. are auctioning on Thursday, October 27, a large quantity of household furniture at 15, Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. On Tuesday, October 25, they will auction at their Sales Room in Duddell Street a quantity of office and household furniture, including some blackwood furniture, a piano player and two motor cycles.

Hong Kong estate to the value of \$83,200 was left by Ko Kai-Kul-chung, late of Swatow, proprietor of whose will has been granted to Ko Yuk-yan, 10 Bonham Strand, and manager of the Electric Light Company, Swatow. The will directs that the estate be managed and controlled by Yuk-yan until the son, Yui-yan comes of age when the estate will be controlled between them.

A brave amah, who came to the rescue of her master, whilst the house at 39, Cumine Road, Shanghai, was being robbed by two men, one of whom carried a pistol, now is in hospital, suffering from gunshot wounds. The gang broke in and the resident tackled one of them. When the amah assisted him she was shot, whereupon the gang made off.

According to the Shanghai "Nippo," Bank of Communications notes from Hankow have been shipped to Shanghai, where the latter name has been substituted for the other. At noon on Wednesday, the native bankers and exchange shops decided not to accept these notes, it being believed that foreign banks have adopted a similar attitude. Meanwhile, the Bank of Communications is devising ways and means to restore public confidence in its note issue.

The American portion of the Polish loan has been largely over-subscribed.—Reuter.

At Hankow, a proportion of the Central Bank note issue has been cashed. The meeting of residents passed off quietly and resolutions of not a startling character were made.

A Chinese whose age was given as 53 was yesterday taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, which was alleged to have been self-administered.

To fill the blank left by "L'Echo de Chine," another French newspaper to be known as the "Journal de Changhaï" will be published in Shanghai. Mr. M. J. Fonteney, correspondent of the Havas agency, has been appointed editor.

A message from Krefeld states that the Federation of Textile Employers has decided upon a lockout on the 29th instant, in order to forestall a declaration of a strike, which 60,000 members of the Ready-made Clothing Workers' Union were preparing.

As a result of family troubles, V. D. Balanof, member of the Reserve Section of the Shanghai Municipal Police of the International Settlement, shot himself, after a quarrel with his wife, it is alleged, on the ground of dancing, says the "Shanghai Zarya."

A writer in a Singapore weekly paper, says the "Malay Mail," he knows the lack of a suitable simile, except the hackneyed "pigeon eggs," for hailstones. Surely he has heard of the Irish journalist who wrote that "hail-stones fell varying in size from a shilling to eighteen-pence."

Appearing at the Magistracy yesterday on bail of \$1 which was said to have been lent to her by the police, an aged Chinese woman who was charged with hawking without a licence, was recommended by the Magistrate to receive a free licence.

The report of the directors of the Bukit Jelutong Rubber Estates for the year ended May 31, 1927, states that the net profit for the year after deducting directors' fees and depreciation on buildings etc. was \$34,572.39, amount brought forward from last year \$10,834.02, balance available \$45,406.41. The directors recommend that this amount be dealt with as follows:—Pay a final dividend of 9 per cent, absorbing \$31,278.50, transfer to reserve account \$10,000, and carry forward to next account \$4,117.91.

The Shanghai Municipality (Chinese) has decided to censor "mosquito" newspapers for indecent articles, to take a census, and to revise regulations for employees' leave.

A Tokyo cable states that the recent visit to Kovo of the military attaché to the Japanese Legation in Warsaw is interpreted as signifying the establishment of a Japanese Legation for the Baltic states.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs is reported by the Chinese press to have lodged a protest with H.M. Consul-General against the landing of troops at Pootung some days ago to protect the property of the British-American Tobacco Co., where trouble had occurred among the workers.

Students of archaeology in Canton have not yet lost faith in their fellow men and have suggested to the militarists in power that they should appropriate something like \$35,000 to repair the famous five-storied pagoda north of Canton. Of course, they will not get the money. No one is able yet to say when the much-talked of Sun Yat-sen and Wu Ting-fang memorials will be started.

The Royal Asiatic Society (North China Branch) has arranged for the opening meeting of the season to be held to-morrow, at 5.30 p.m., in the lecture hall, 5, Museum Road, when the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Society will be commemorated. An address entitled:—"Three Score Years and Ten," the story of the North China Branch, will be given by Mr. Isaac Mason, Vice-President of the Society, and the Chair will be occupied by Sir Sidney Barton, the President. The meeting will be open to the public.

An application on behalf of a bone-boller for permission to use the first floor of No. 100 Apul Street for the purpose of storing bones was refused at the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday. The Chairman indicated that the applicant was in possession of an "offensive trade" licence in respect of bone boiling. As it was considered that such a business should be strictly confined to the ground floor, the Offensive Trades Standing Committee did not think it desirable to grant the application.—The only other public business before the Board was an application for the registration of 86 Nanking Street as a Dairy. This was granted.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Major C. D. Rawson has arrived in Peking from Shanghai to spend a few days sightseeing. Major Rawson is with the British Forces in Shanghai.

The following members of the Straits Settlements (Singapore) Association have been nominated for the vacancy on the Municipal Commission:—Messrs. F. S. Wood, W. P. D. Parsons, L. Stuart-Bell and Sefton Cullen.

Omar Rumjahn sprang a surprise on tennis followers—and upon his younger brother, A. L. Rumjahn—in the semi-finals of the Open Singles Championship, Flentain, on Saturday week, when he defeated the titleholder 5 7, 6-2, 9-7.

The Kajang, arriving from Borneo ports, brought as passengers to Singapore:—Messrs. E. E. F. Pretty, the British Resident of Brunai; R. L. King, J. P. Ager and McGowan, of Sarawak Oil Fields, Miri; and Wall, of Dunlop Plantations.

Mr. F. G. Penny, M.P., says a mail paper, is spending a happy and active vacation in the wilds of Scotland—stalking, sailing, shooting. The sea fishing near Tobermory has been excellent, bream and pollack being very plentiful. He has shot his first stag after an adventurous stalk.

News has been received of the death in London of Mrs. Dominic D. Daly the widow of Mr. D. D. Daly who was in the North Borneo Civil Service many years ago. He was Resident of Kudat and later of Mempakul when he took a leading part in the Padus Damit War. Mr. Daly died in Lakuan.

The death took place at the General Hospital after a short illness of Mr. E. A. G. Stuart, Director of Education, Kedah. The deceased came out in 1909 as assistant master at Kuala Kangsar Malay College. The body, in accordance with deceased's wishes, was conveyed to Alor Star where the burial took place.

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews is making preparations for another trip into Inner Mongolia which will be of longer duration and penetrate further into the wilds than any previous ones. He will go as far as possible by motor car into the desert and has purchased a caravan of 150 camels which will carry the expedition over the difficulties passes and regions where no motor car yet has been able to penetrate.

Mr. J. B. Drakeford, of Shanghai, is spending a few days in Peking.

Mr. A. Davies, of the Chartered Bank, has recently been transferred to Peking.

Admiral Saito, before rejoining his post as Governor-General of Korea, has had an audience



with the Emperor at which he reported on his mission to Geneva. Admiral Saito recently passed through Hong Kong on his return from Europe.

M. Algeranoff, a member of Mme. Pavlova's corps de ballet, at Covent Garden Opera House, is an Englishman, regarded by Mme. Pavlova as the greatest Russian dancer she has seen outside Russia. M. Algeranoff is 23 years old and the son of a London sculptor, and was engaged in Tokyo, where at the Imperial Theatre he danced with Madame herself.

Mr. Halford W. Hewitt, a director of rubber companies, Mr. W. Lowther Kemp, formerly of Harrisons, Barker & Co., Singapore, and Mrs. Kemp, and Mr. H. C. Wilcox, secretary of the China Association, with Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. S. R. Wilcox, were passengers by the P. and O. "Ranchi," which left London on September 10 on a cruise to Naples, Cyprus, Greece, and Constantinople.

The death has occurred suddenly at his home in Sussex, of Captain A. B. C. Francis, who was in the service of the North Borneo Company for 20 years.

Madame Munter, the charming Danish singer, will sing a group of Danish songs at her first concert under the auspices of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts on November 2.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Carlos Jacinto Pintos, widower, of the P.W.D., residing at the Peak Reservoir Station, to Mrs. Maria Fong, of the same address.

The engagement is announced and the wedding will take place shortly of Mr. Francis Masacorale, of the P.W.D., Johore, son of Mr. Theodoris Masacorale, of Kalahe, Gale, Ceylon, to Miss D. A. Mabel, sister of Mr. W. D. Reginald, chief clerk, Han Yang Estate, Seletar, and niece of Messrs. M. P. de Silva and A. D. A. Samaranyaka, of Kuala Lumpur, and Han Yang Estate, Seletar, respectively.

The King has given Mr. Arthur Herbert Duke, Director of the Assessed Revenue Department of the Siamese Ministry of Finance, authority to wear the insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Crown of Siam, which decoration has been conferred on him by the King of Siam in recognition of valuable services. Mr. Duke was Adviser in Perils many years ago when that little State was under Siamese control.

Relations between Japan and Russia are very cordial, declared M. Bessedovsky, of the Soviet Embassy at Tokyo, when interviewed at Harbin. The forthcoming visit of Mr. Ujaku Akita to Moscow, he added, will also contribute a great deal toward the promotion of understanding between the two countries. Mr. Akita, a dramatist much in sympathy with the Japanese proletarian movement, will give a series of lectures on present-day Japanese literature.

According to the "Vaderland," Mr. Van Lear Black, who recently flew to the Dutch East Indies and back, has resumed his flights in a K.L.M. machine, with Geyssendorfer as pilot—first to Biarritz, and further to London, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Oslo. On September 24 he was to fly to Venice to be present at the race for the Schneider Cup. The two pilots and the expert mechanic will later be the guests of Mr. Van Lear Black on a trip to America.

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(An embroidered-silk covered casket containing chocolates in two layers)6 lbs. \$21.00
- VELVET CASSET
(In leopard skin velvet)3 lbs. \$10.50
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(Tied with purple silk ribbons and bows)4 lbs. \$10.50
- SILVER MOONLIGHT
(Illustrated with a beautiful Swiss scene)6 lbs. \$10.00
- DANCER
(A novel design with a silk dancing frock imposed on the illustration of a ballet dancer)2½ lbs. \$ 7.50
- NANETTE
(A brilliant, joyous design)3 lbs. \$ 6.00
- MINNEHAHA
(A delightfully rendered subject for illustration, mounted on suede paper)2½ lbs. \$ 5.00
- CHANDOS1 lb. \$ 2.50
- CARLTON1 lb. \$ 2.50

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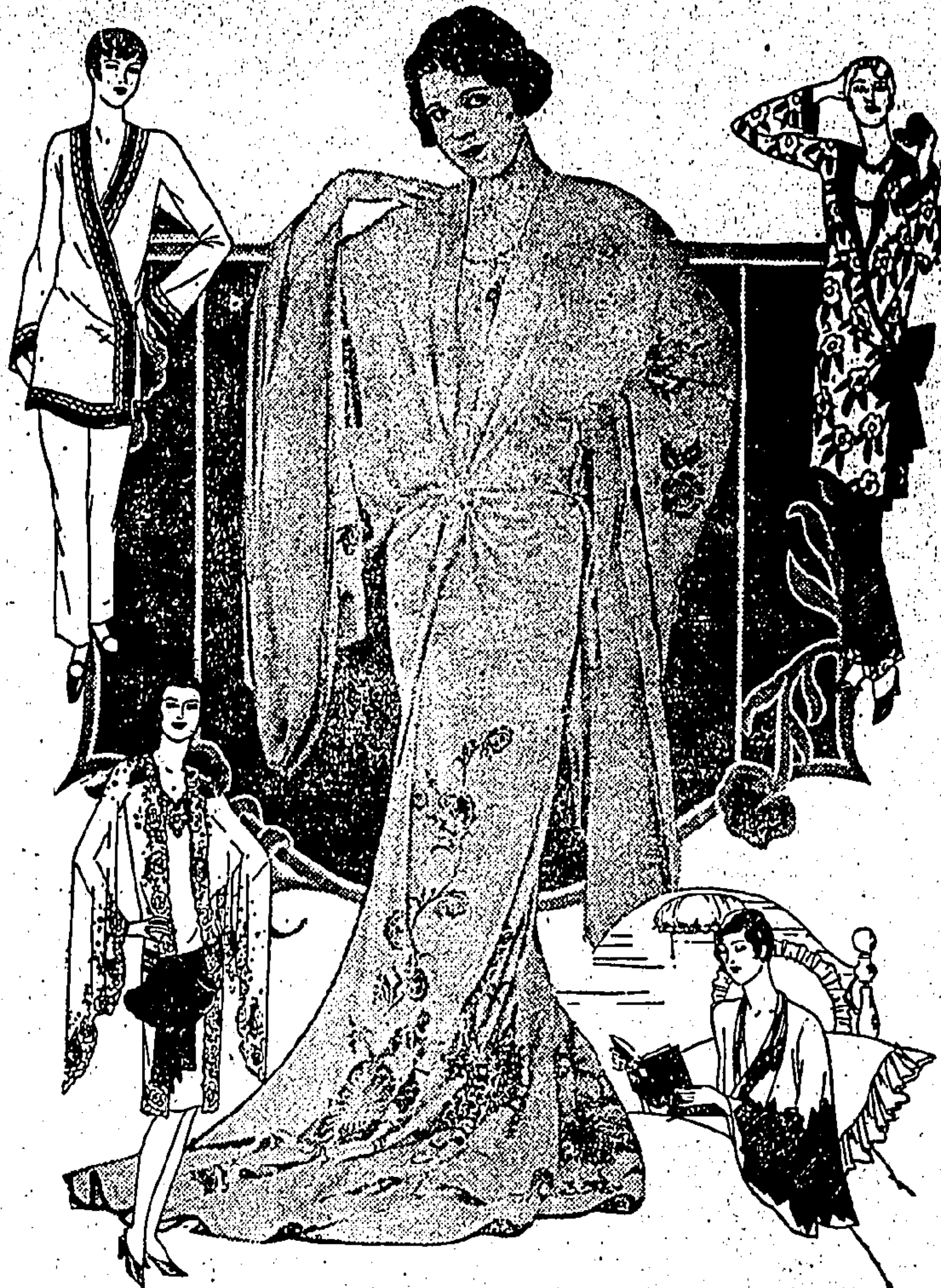
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FASHIONS AND FANCIES

Negligees and Pajamas That Make
Smart the Boudoir.

The Tailored Mode Invades the Modern Resting Hours, but the
Flowing Lines of the Lounging Robes Still Find a Chic Field
in a Varied Wardrobe.



The wardrobe of the modern woman is necessarily varied. There are clothes that fit every mood and every mode. And naturally the boudoir shares in the trend towards creating a vast number of lounging robes both for the sake of variety of appearance as well as variety of mood.

The tailored mode, which is so great a part of our sartorial existence, finds itself expressed in the boudoir. There are all sorts of garments created to achieve a distinctive tailored appearance. Lounging pajamas are one of the smartest means of introducing a tailored note. There is a trimness that is chic and a charm of colour and design that is also appealing to feminine types.

There is usually a dash and appeal to the correct lounging pajamas. They are apt to express an Oriental note in both fabric and design that also is to be desired. Some of the jackets are cut wide with loose sleeves and rather full lines, with trousers of the accepted fit. Others adapt an amusingly cut coat that is slightly fitted, with a ripple at the hips and sleeves that are rather snug.

There are four distinct types of pajamas. Chic requires a sense of the fitness of things and consequently the ability to choose the proper clothes for the proper occasions. There are pajamas suitable for tea-time, lounging pajamas, beach pajamas and sleeping pajamas. Each is charming in its proper place and each distinctly out of the picture when worn at the wrong time.

The beach pajamas are first and foremost in the sports feeling. Some follow the sports materials used in the sports frocks. Linens, printed silks, Shantung, challis and other fabrics, all in vivid colouring, are the most approved things for this outdoor model that has taken such a strong hold upon the fashionable public.

The pajamas that are worn at home for the tea hour are entirely different in their appearance. They express an exotic mood and appear in luxurious fabrics—lambes, brocades and velvets being the accepted choice. These very formal types, of course, are seen more in

the Autumn and the Winter months while the warmer days express a more delicate material with lighter tones still maintaining a sense of intimate luxury.

The sleeping pajamas, too, lends course, less formal. Here a great variety of fabrics are used along with combinations of the most original ideas. All sorts of colours are used in contrasting effect as well as fabrics that are extremely varied in colouring, design and texture.

PERFUMERY—A SUBTLE ART.

Lucien Lelong, a famous perfumer asserts that "olfactory" fatigue threatens mankind unless women learn to use perfume correctly. A subtle elusive scent is always interesting but to-day women choose heavy, exotic, spicy odours and then pour it onto themselves until they are positively obnoxious. "Perfuming one's self is a gentle subtle art. To reek of scent even the most expensive is not only in bad taste but defeats the perfume's purpose—that of giving additional allure to women."

Mr. De Lelong is right. My, how many times have I brushed by a woman who smelled like the whole perfumery shop in one. And then the odour lingered long after she had gone. She certainly succeeded in attracting attention but as for allure—well, it was more like disgust. There isn't a man on earth that likes to smell a whole flower garden at once.

We women spend a lot of time and energy in learning how to put on make-up and how to dress. Then we go ahead and ruin the effect by drenching ourselves by heavy perfume. If women want to make the most of their loveliness—and of course we admit we are all lovely—women will give more care and thought and study to perfume and how to use it.

Mr. De Lelong gives us five rules on the right way to use perfume and all of them are important. One: After your bath and brisk rub down, spray your body lightly with your favourite scent. Toilet water of the same brand of your perfume is best for this.

Two: Apply a few drops of your

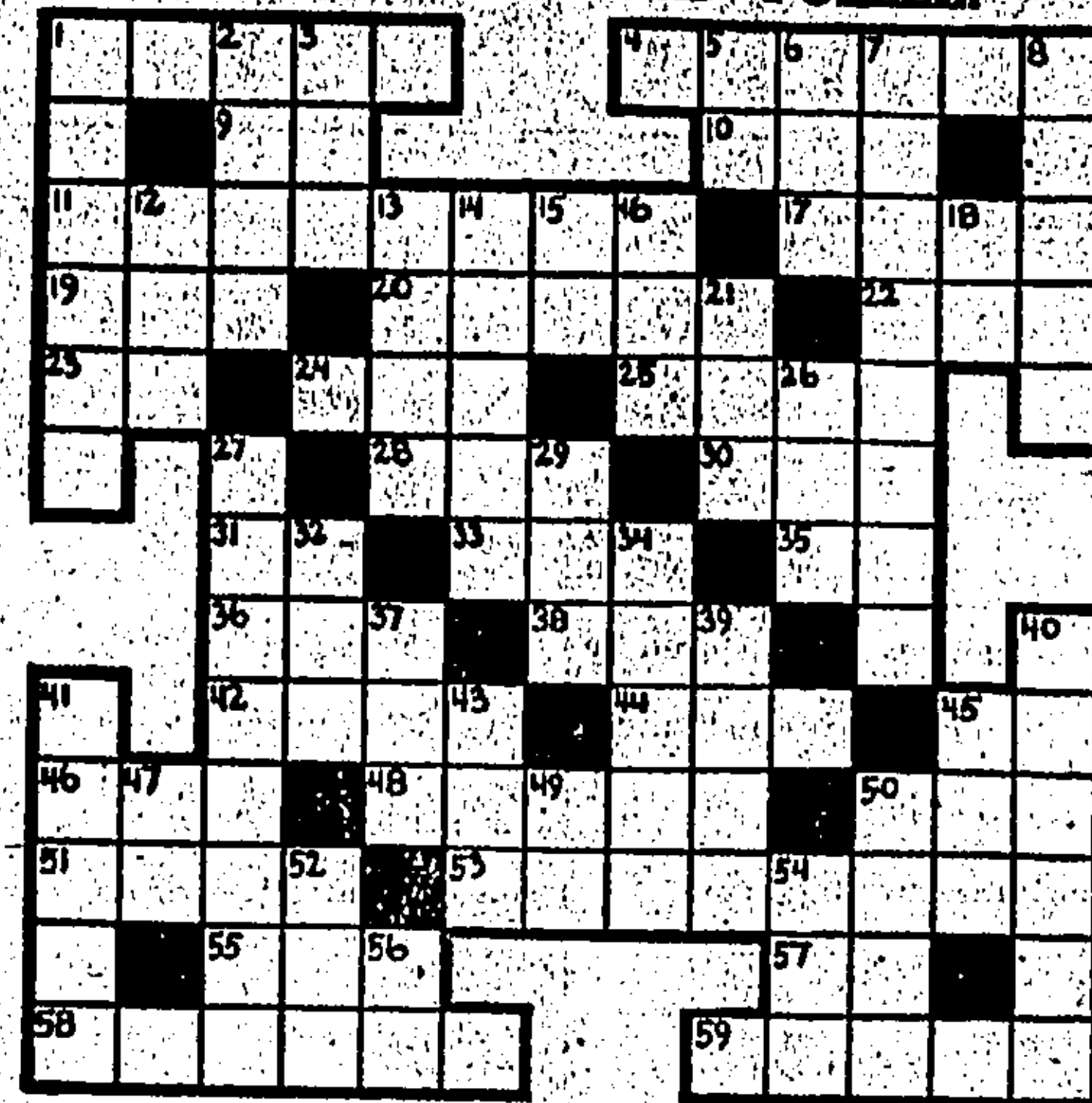
negligees show variety, too. The tea gown is distinctly the most important member of this group. It respects all the dress modes of the moment. They are not apt to merely trail in beautiful lengths of requisite fabrics luxuriously trimmed, but may exhibit many of the characteristics of the formal gown of the moment. The lounging negligee is the most feminine, fragile and perhaps most charming. It is of chiffon which is suitable for intimate hours in the boudoir or breakfast room.

Natli Barr, First National player, wears a very charming example of the modern negligee.

perume to the lobes of your ears and to your temples with either a perfumizer or your finger tips. Three: As a final charm, touch your lips with a tiny drop with a perfumizer. Four: Put your undergarments on now and then your gown and you will find that you exume the most elusive kind of delicate sweetness with just enough allure to make one want to scent more. That is the test of perfume. Five: Keep little tufted bags, about an inch square, heavily perfumed in with your handkerchiefs, your gloves and the lining of your hats.

There is of course, a wrong way and a right way in using perfume just as there is in everything else. Among the don'ts there are two warnings which stand out because they are almost universal sins. First: Never pour perfume from

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1-What Italian poet wrote the "Divine Comedy"?

4-Who was the author of "Paradise Lost"?

9-A maiden loved by Jupiter?

10-A Chinese shrub?

11-What English poet wrote "In Memoriam"?

17-Preface. Before?

19-Sooner than?

22-Ramble.

23-Cape Horn is the southern end of which continent?

24-A kitchen utensil?

25-A Persian fairy?

28-To polish.

30-The head (humorous)?

31-Ever.

33-A membranous pouch.

35-Clerk (abbr.).

36-A French coin.

38-Part of a circle.

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

42-Who wrote the great French novel "Les Misérables"?

44-To go astray.

45-Musical note.

46-Mar's name (short)?

48-What is a native of India called?

50-Ever (poet).

51-Golf term (pl.).

52-What king was the founder of Troy?

55-Determined.

57-Article.

58-A globe.

59-Easily broken.

VERTICAL

1-To abhor.

2-Baseball team.

3-What is a weight of 2000 pounds?

5-Pronoun.

6-A grassy field.

7-Perceptible by touch.

8-Requires.

12-Notable period.

13-Fifty-two weeks.

14-An arm of the sea.

15-Conjunction.

16-Sudden blight by frost.

VERTICAL (Cont.)

16-What is the symbol for tantalum?

21-Even (contr.).

24-What was the fabulous bird in Sinbad the Sailor's valley of diamonds?

27-Intoxication. Disgust.

28-A moral.

40-Pertaining to the fleshly nature.

41-Who were Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos?

42-To lubricate.

46-What is the fifth sign of the zodiac?

47-To exist.

48-One of the continents (abbr.).

50-Girl's name.

52-What is a bishop's office called?

54-Part of head.

56-Translator (abbr.).

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

the bottle upon your under things or handkerchiefs; perfume applied in this manner is not lasting and when first applied it is overpowering and unpleasant to those near you.

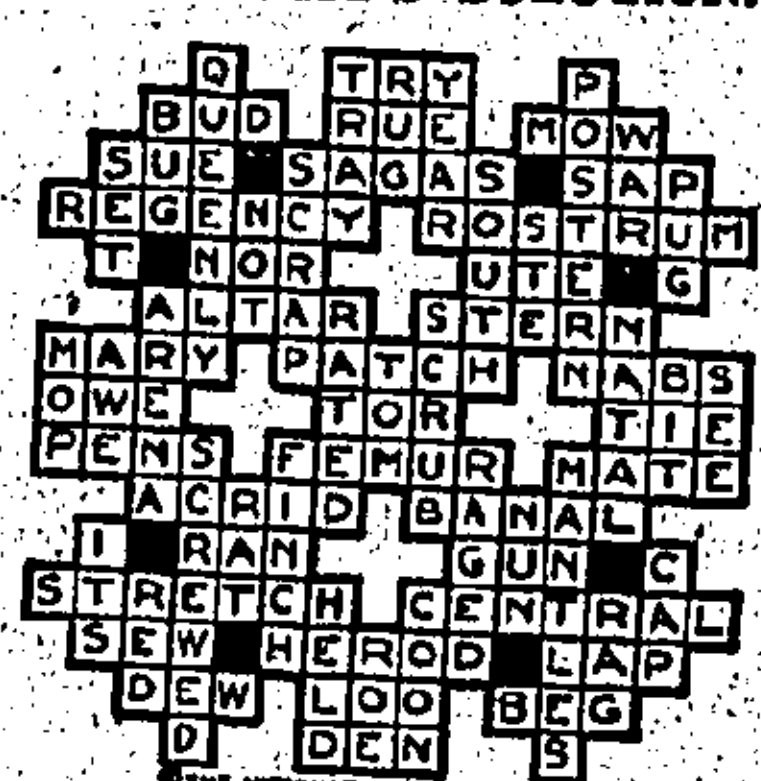
Second: Never touch perfume to you gown. In the first place it may stain. In the second place, a faintly powdered woman with too much perfume defeats her purpose. When putting away your lingerie, gently spray it with your perfume if you have not used tinted bags.

These simple rules are the elementary in the art of perfuming. Perfume indirectly is much more lasting, infinitely more appealing and more restful. It is always better not to have enough scent about you than to have too much. For consideration of others in the matter of applying perfume is as good a rule here as in any other.

Use very little and only the best kinds. Study the scent which best suits your type. A little blonde woman, with ringlets, bold eyes and a child-like appearance would be an entire contradiction to herself should she use a heavy scent of orchid.

Study yourself, your perfume. Decide on that which suits you best. Stick to it—And use little.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



PUBLICITY.

EXTRACT from an address given by Mr. Arthur Chadwick (Managing Director of the Amalgamated Publicity Services, Ltd.) at the recent Advertising Convention at Olympia, London.

"No business man says that he is too busy to read a business communication. Scientifically conceived and well printed, it can attract the attention, rouse the interest, and whet the curiosity of the recipient. THE PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL WILL INVARIABLY STUDY A PROPERLY PRINTED PIECE OF LITERATURE."

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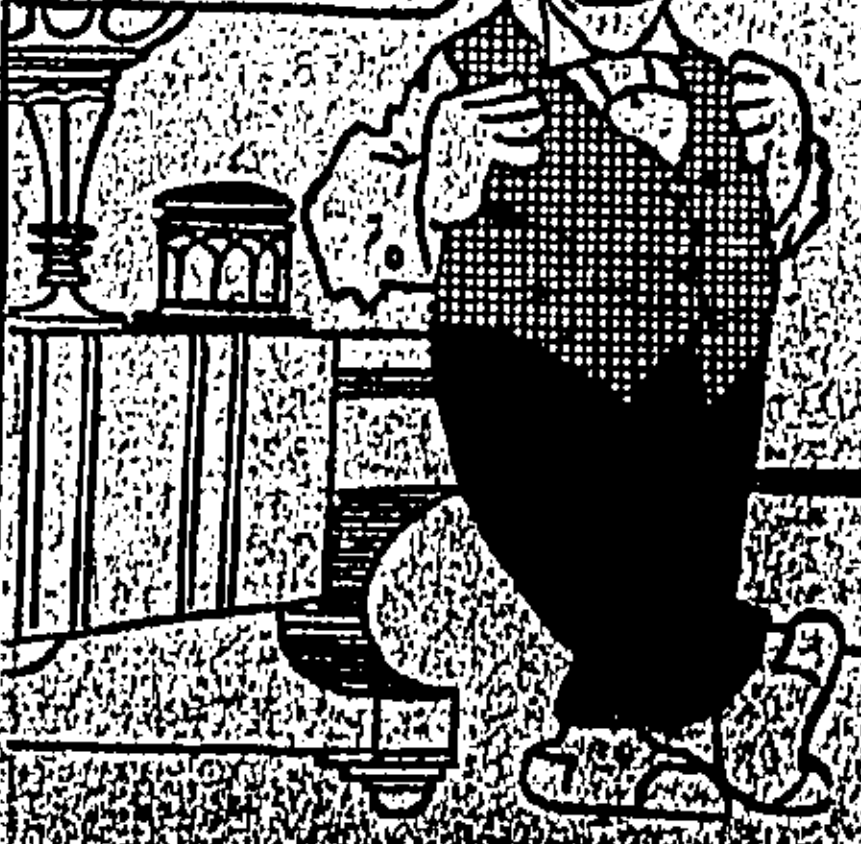
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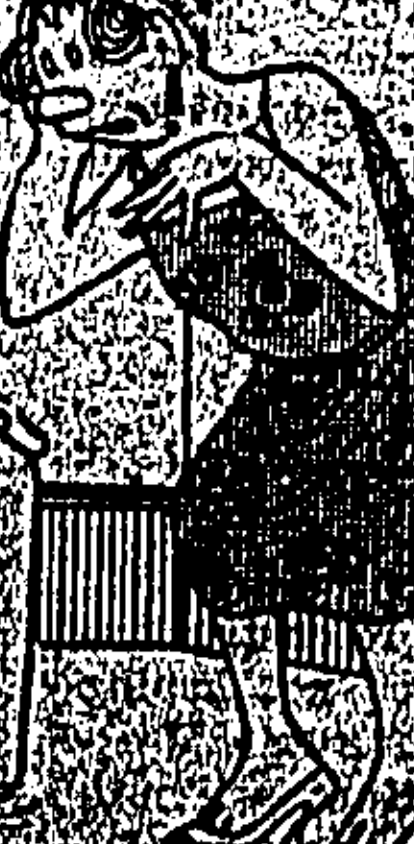
BY GOLLY, I'VE GOT A SCHEME
TO GET OUT OF GOIN' TOURIST!
I'LL PRETEND I SPRAINED
MY ANKLE.



O-OH, I TURNED
MY ANKLE!
I THINK I
SPRAINED
IT.



DAUGHTER
PHONE FOR
THE DOCTOR!



BRINGING UP FATHER.

IS IT
SERIOUS?



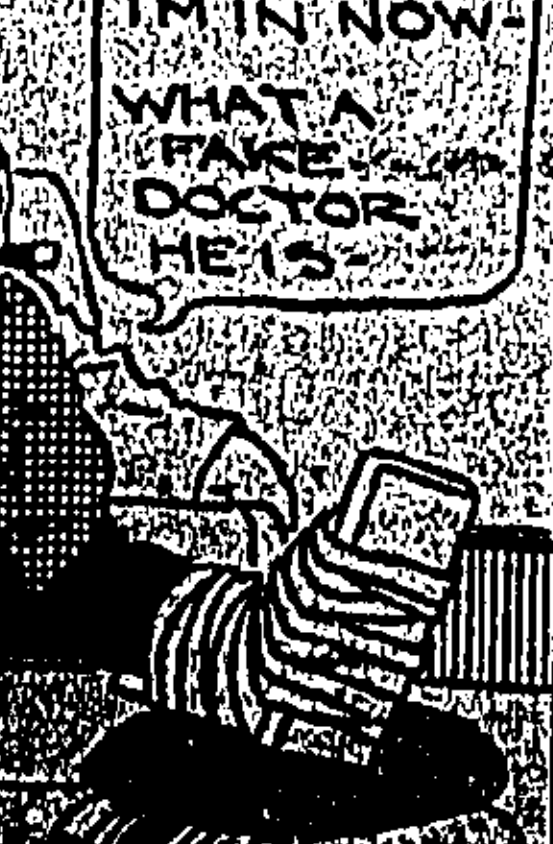
UM, YES, YES.
QUITE ASPRAINED.
ANKLE. I'LL HAVE
TO BANDAGE IT
UP. IT'S VERY
BAD.



WHAT?



THIS IS A
NICE FIX
I'M IN NOW.
WHAT A
TAKES
DOCTOR
HERE?



CITY OF SHANGHAI.

CHINESE AND THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

AMERICAN CRITIC'S VIEWPOINT

"The Far Eastern Times" (Peking) features the concluding part of an article penned by Mr. Thomas F. Millard, and published in America, on "China's Revolution and History." Some of the paragraphs are interesting:—

We have already witnessed some results and there may be other tragedies to report before foreigners are completely withdrawn from the interior. But there never will be agreement as to cause and effect of these events. A majority of foreigners at Shanghai point to what has happened elsewhere and say: "That or worse would have happened here if the troops and additional naval forces had not been sent." Others, including many refugees from exposed places, say: "Was it really necessary to bring troops to protect Shanghai? Would not the forces usually available have been sufficient now, as they were on previous occasions? Except for this demonstration of force at Shanghai we might have remained unmolested at our stations."

Consider Shanghai in detachment from the remainder of China. The importance of this place is indisputable. It is China's greatest seaport. It is by way of becoming for the time being, and perhaps indefinitely, a port entirely under foreign military control. Shanghai may determine, even may decide, policies of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan; whether there will be peace or war in Asia; whether the political and diplomatic hegemony of Europe, lost during the World War, will be revived to dominate, possibly, the Pacific Ocean Era.

After the events of May 30, 1925, the municipal authorities of the International Settlement were advised by the Diplomatic Body at Peking to make concessions calculated to placate local Chinese sentiment. Our city fathers were averse to that, but belief that the home governments would not support them in a standpoint position caused the adoption of a conciliatory attitude.

After the agreements for rendition of British concessions at Hankow and Kiating were signed, the Chinese at Shanghai nominated a committee to negotiate with the Municipal Council for participation in administration of the Settlement; but by then troops had been ordered here and the Council felt safe in ignoring that overture. There was no election for councillors this year. It was privately arranged that only nine gentlemen could be nominated and, therefore, they were declared elected without balloting. There is no mention of Chinese representation on the Council. The only concession to Chinese is a resolution to admit them to public parks in the Settlement and other problems to be discussed and settled by interested parties in the future.

DUTCH AIR SERVICE.

LIEUT. KUPPEN PASSES THROUGH SINGAPORE.

The "Straits Times" of October 10 reports:—

The hum of an aeroplane yesterday afternoon announced the arrival of Lieut. Kuppen of the Royal Dutch Military Air Service, on his Holland-Java flight.

As stated in the "Straits Times," De Heer A. Plesman, director of the Royal Dutch Air Service, is in Batavia regarding the proposal to establish a Holland-Java air service, and Lieut. Kuppen's flight is in connection with that proposal. Of interest is the fact that instead of keeping along the Persian coast line, Lieut. Kuppen struck across country, actually making a landing in Persia without experiencing any trouble.

The flier was met on arrival by the manager of the Java Sumatra Handel Maats., Mr. K. Sissels. He, the Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, was one of the few present when the machine came to earth on the Racecourse, and Lieut. Kuppen was His Excellency's guest at dinner at Government House on Sunday evening.

The flight was continued this morning, at sunrise. The next stopping place will be Muntok after which Lieut. Kuppen proceeds to Palembang and Batavia. The flight from Holland to South Africa will, it is reported, be undertaken by Lieut. Kuppen in the near future.

FOR STIFF, SORE MUSCLES, TRY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

Bruises and strains, stiff, swollen joints of hands, feet or other parts of the body, should be rubbed vigorously with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Owing to its penetrating quality, the stimulation is stimulated throughout the congested parts, relieving the pressure and inflammation that cause the pain. Sold and recommended everywhere.

BLACK BALL.

RULE OBSERVED ON CHINA COAST.

AS A SIAM CRITIC SEES IT.

We have heard very few complaints regarding the operation of the black ball in Bangkok within recent years, but a China coast paper that came to hand this week, contains an account which shows that some clubs are still very particular regarding the quality of membership. There is nothing, of course, against the privilege of private clubs excluding any and all their ballot committees may deem unqualified for membership, nor can one assail the personal integrity of members who are called upon to "wield" the black ball. The caste system is as old as the hills. There are always tritons and minnows in the social as well as the intellectual worlds, and it was only the other day that we were reading in the "National Review" that it takes at least two generations to breed an English gentleman. It takes more in some places a little further East than Bangkok. After parading the name of the unfortunate victim of an "unqualified jury," the paper in question asks why any body should "assume the right socially to ostracise a fellow Britisher." For usually these restricted communities of foreign eastern ports provide but one central meeting point for the business men of the port and in many cases to deprive a man of the use of this rendezvous means not only his social but his business ruin. In the course of our journalistic peregrinations we have come across one or two cases of extremely nasty black balling, which have brought home to us the occasional bias of a self-constituted community, but, happily, we have been impelled to take issue with the conduct of semi-private social or athletic organisations. We have heard—but not in Siam—of candidates for Club membership being "pilled" without even a hearing. Such action, has been taken sometimes on merely hearsay evidence—wild and impossible stories to which no sane business man would be expected to give credence. On the other hand, strangers have entered an eastern community—perhaps a China treaty port—and been accepted without question, not because they were more worthy than their less fortunate fellows, but merely because no-one knew any "stories" about them.

The whole problem—if such it can be described—is not peculiar to the East or to foreign communities and is not confined to any one nationality. The caste, the colour or the clique system prevails to a large extent in the direction of all small and self-centred communities where to be kept "in the swim" men are compelled to ally themselves with vested interests with whom, perhaps, they have no common bonds of intellect or ideal. It has to be done, however, in plain American, it is a business proposition. We hold no brief for society leaders. Admittedly there is great satisfaction in being regarded as high up in the world, but it is necessary in these days of wireless and air travel to move in a very small world in order to achieve it. To return to our ichthyological metaphor, it is better to be a triton among the minnows than a minnow among the tritons, but the chance for the minnow playing the triton is now gone even in the backwaters of the used to say, "there are so many world. For as an old friend of ours streams of visitors pouring through these days that someone is bound to spot the 'minnow' and let out the secret about his pedigree—of the farmer or of the uncle of the country parson. In the good old days there was no such danger, for visitors were few and far between and a man could be as big as he cared to make himself."—"Bangkok Times."

BOY BURNED.

TOY CINEMA IN CELLAR.

While endeavouring to run a cinema, show in his mother's coal cellar at the rear of a Paisley tenement, an eight-year-old boy, Fergus Connor, Shenan 38 Underwood Road, was fatally burned.

The little fellow, along with another boy, James Fleming, (6), 38 Underwood Road, had rigged up a toy cinema in the cellar, and was trying to project a picture with the aid of a candle. The candle overturned in the course of the proceedings, and the film became ignited and flared up, and caught several old canvas bags and other inflammable material in the cellar.

The frenzied shrieks of the boys brought a number of people to the spot, and they attempted to rescue the boys from the cellar, which was then ablaze. When the boys were removed they were badly burned, and suffered from shock. The boy, Shenan, succumbed to his injuries.

CAKE-BUILDERS.

A CRITIC AT THE BAKERS' SHOW.

WHITE BREAD CHAMPION.

The Bakers' and Confectioners' thirty-first International Exhibition was opened on September 3 at the Agricultural Hall. Ever since Hassan was a confectioner the makers of sugary delicacies have thought of themselves as artists and poets of a sort; and so they ought to be, inasmuch as they are called upon more than any makers of speeches and honeyed words to express the spirit of weddings and birthdays, the two grand crises of human affairs.

Wedding cakes remain conventional and baroque, and must, moreover, have no truck with colour schemes and gaudy patterns, while symbols of purity as they are. Among the birthday cakes, however, one noticed that the prime purpose of the designer had been the concealment of the fact that these palaces and pavilions were nothing more elevated than food after all. Buildings that seemed not made to be eaten.

They were built like skyscrapers; they were hard, with fine clean lines like the best reinforced concrete structures of which the modernist architects are so proud; they were built in fine solid masses. They had a classic poise, thereby contrasted with the ornate effects—the broken line, the flying buttresses and Gothic mood of the wedding cakes. But they looked neither like sugar nor cake.

Some of them (they were in the minority) had not even the architectural quality. They were decorated with portraits of fair women, and looked like cardboard chocolate boxes. Others were in the true tradition of Persian poetry—decorated with names of fair goddesses and the inspirers of Poe's mystic songs. One of them, for instance, was dedicated to Urania.

The rest of the exhibition is anticlimax after the birthday cakes. There are long, long rows of whole-some Scottish cakes—honest food as ever was; long rows of "slab cake" (that even such a fair mystery as cake should be designated "slab"), and rows of cottage loaves. There were, too, strange machines of a hundred sorts such as bakers tend in the still hours of the night; machines with strange eccentric motions like another "Pas d'Acier" ballet of Diaghileff. One of these strange monsters turned out one knows not how many hundred doughnuts an hour—a veritable dragon's spawn.

Dr. Rostock Hill, in an opening speech made a beautiful plea for the scientific value of the tastes of ordinary people. He based his dietetic faith in what he called "the great experiment," the experiment millions of people made every day, rather than in laboratory work. What the majority of people liked best was probably best for them in the long run; palate and digestion work in partnership.

From this angle he approached the white versus brown bread controversy, and declared himself—after fifty years' experience as a public health official—on the side of the angels and of white bread. One applauded inwardly hearing the truth that vitamins are far more mysterious and incalculable than food-fanatics seem to think. It was good to have this glorious show of magical machines and birthday cakes opened with a bold claim that to eat what you like and like what you eat is a policy which has the highest scientific justification—a comfortable doctrine for the makers of birthday cakes.



THE SHOOTING STARS

The enormous increase in the sport of deer hunting has resulted not in the vanishing of the deer but in the increase of deer. This is not as mysterious as it sounds. The more men penetrate the wilds the fewer wolves remain. The driving out of wolves has been the greatest factor in the increase of deer. But there is another factor almost as important as the wolves. The invasion of the backwoods by an army of enlightened sportsmen has demanded a much stricter and more sporting regard for game laws than was the custom some years ago. Destroyers of deer whether human or animal, have to deal with a strong and more or less organized public opinion.

Good Hunting News. Reassuring news has been coming in daily to the office of the game warden's department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from operators of camps, guides and hunters and others who report that all signs point to an unusually promising hunting season for the current year.

INDIAN TROOPS.

QUALITIES OF DISCIPLINE AND DEMEANOUR.

Even those who consider that the Government should not have sent troops from India to Shanghai will, we are sure, be glad that the Brigade which went and which has now almost entirely returned to this country acquitted itself well, as is shown by our Simla correspondent's message. Accounts privately received indicate that the British and Indian troops of that Brigade made a great impression on the people of Shanghai. Soldiering under the conditions which they experienced has special difficulties, says the "Pioneer Mail." It demands qualities of discipline and demeanour which cannot be vouchsafed unless there is a perfect sense of military fitness and "esprit de corps." With those fine regiments, the Durham Light Infantry and the Gloucestershires, two typically excellent Indian infantry battalions, the 41st Punjab, formerly the 1st Brahmins, and the 3/14th Punjab, which were formerly the 2nd Punjab, were associated, and it is not too much to say that with their fellow British soldiers—we must not forget to mention the admirable 16th Medium Battery from Muttar—they upheld the name of India in Shanghai in a manner which should earn for them the gratitude of all, not excepting those who were inclined to view their adventure with misgiving.

ARSON CHARGE.

HOTEL MANAGER SENT FOR TRIAL.

Edward Percy Cawston, aged forty-four, described as a manager and a director of Bromley Hill Court Hotel, Coniston Road, Bromley, appeared on remand at Greenwich Police Court on a charge of unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to the Tower Cottage, adjoining the turret of the hotel, on August 24, thereby endangering the lives of Marie Lovesey, aged thirty-six, and Pamela Lovesey, eighteen months, who were on the premises at the time.

Mr. Powell, the magistrate, after hearing further evidence, said he could not commit on the charge of endangering life, but he would send Cawston for trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of setting fire to material in circumstances amounting to a felony.

Cawston pleaded not guilty, and reserved his defence. Bail in the sum of £1,000 was accepted. The prosecution alleges that the fire was caused by a gas bracket being turned down, and at the previous hearing evidence was given of insurance policies on the building and its contents.

Inspector Pule now said that in the room where the fire took place there was a piece of canvas hanging from a recess and touching a chair. There was a quantity of inflammable material, canvas, and wallpaper in the recess.

He took an inventory of the contents of the room, and arranged to see Cawston the next morning, telling Cawston to leave the room as it was.

He found next morning that the room had been cleared except for two garden seats.

comfortable doctrine for the makers of birthday cakes.

ROMFORD MURDER.

SERVICE REVOLVER AND AMMUNITION FOUND.

London, September 30. Further clues have cropped up in the murder at Romford, Essex, of Constable Gutteridge, which, at first sight promises to be one of the most baffling modern crimes.

A service revolver was found on the Thames' foreshore near Hammersmith Bridge.

A tin box marked "Caledonia Oat Cakes," containing 100 rounds of a revolver ammunition, wrapped in a cambric handkerchief bearing the name A. H. Miller in marking ink, as well as a cardboard carton containing 12 rounds of Service rifle ammunition were found on waste land at Hammermerth.

Scotland Yard has issued photographs of the articles and hundreds of detectives are searching West and South London for three ex-convicts who answer to the descriptions of the men seen at Billeri, say the night before the murder.

Mr. and Mrs. Beith, of Bujong estate; are expected to arrive in Kuala Lumpur from home. They are passengers on the "Bapedon."



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YE DON'T!
THEN GO TO
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Who will be pleased to supply your requirements.

SHANGHAI OUTRAGE.

EUROPEAN'S FORMER SERVANT ARRESTED.

The culprit who robbed Mrs. Gande, of 1 Thornburn Road, Shanghai, on September 22, was brought before Judge Yoong and Deputy Meinhardt at the Special Provisional Court on October 11. The case was remanded at the request of P. C. S. Campbell.

Early on the day stated, the accused went into the complainant's house through an open window, with the object of committing a felony. The complainant heard footsteps in the hall, and opened her door, when to her astonishment she found a figure in the dark. She attempted shrieking, when the accused approached her, gagged her mouth, and tied her up with a rope. Accused then demanded \$200 for her release. After some moments complainant was able to remove the gag, and told the accused that she only had \$85, which she would give him if he released her. The accused agreed to the sum and got away. He was arrested by the watchman on October 10, when he again hovered around the house. The complainant being a British citizen, P. C. S. Campbell asked the Court to remand the case, when the British Deputy will be sitting.

TIENTSIN CONCESSION.

GREAT BRITAIN TO RETURN IT IN PERIODS.

The British Government has expressed willingness that its concession at Tientsin will be restored to China through just and proper measures and in three periods, according to a telegraphic report to Peking from Mr. Chen Wei-chun, Chinese Charge d'Affaires at London.

It is explained that, during the first period, a Sino-British committee will be organised for the joint control of municipal administration in the British concession, while the revision of regulations governing the concession, in preparation for its formal restoration to China, will be negotiated and made in the second period. When the third period is due, all the authority for policing, municipal administration, and control of property within the concession will be given to the responsible Chinese authorities, when the Sino-British committee will be abolished. However, no mention is made as to how long each period is to last or when the first begins, says the "N. C. Standard."

The Chinese press considers the British reply as an indication of the sincerity of the British Government in the rendition of its concession to China by prolonging the period, stating that the Chinese Government will take other adequate measures so as to solve the problem.

SUPERSEDING COAL.

HEAT FROM INSIDE THE WORLD.

Wonderful possibilities of the future, when the internal heat of the earth is harnessed for domestic and industrial service, were forecast at Leeds at an engineering sectional meeting of the British Association.

The scheme, which practical scientists are considering, was explained by Mr. John L. Hodgson, an engineer and a research worker of repute.

He considers that the use of coal will become obsolete, and that we shall obtain all the heat and the energy we need from deep bore-holes, which will tap the molten rock formation inside the world.

The heat in the earth's interior, declared Mr. Hodgson, was at least thirty million times the heat of the world's coal reserves. He estimated the cost of each bore-hole, which would have to be thirty miles deep, at £60,000,000.

Era of Efficiency.

Other engineers who were present at the lecture given by Mr. Hodgson agreed that the possibilities were well within the bounds of human endeavour, and that they presented the hope of a new era of amazing efficiency and ease.

While, according to the scientists, we are progressing rapidly towards the time when the world becomes its own generating station, we are undergoing some particularly interesting "domestic" changes.

Englishwomen, for example, are developing in size and physical structure, while Englishmen are "standing still." They have reached the limit of their stature and strength. The women of Britain, on the other hand, are still growing.

Experiments which prove this were quoted by Professor F. G. Parsons, professor of anatomy at London University, in his presidential address to the anthropological section of the Association. During the past twenty years the height of Englishmen has not increased. In the same space of time, however, the "average height" of English girls has stretched by two inches.

The young Englishwoman of modern times is taller, stronger, and in every way a finer physical "animal," or perhaps being in a more polite word, than the Englishwoman of the past.



TO THE FACTS THE SPEAK

INK AND ITS PLACE.

INFLUENCE ON OUR DAILY LIFE.

A little reflection will show that the dissemination of knowledge, the pursuit of pleasure, commercial development, and indeed the interchange of human activities in all their multitudinous phases depend, to a large extent, on one simple substance: ink. For both the present degree of intercourse and the record of past occurrences, which may be summed up in the one word experience, would be impossible without those conventional marks on paper, which printing and printing ink render possible. If that intercourse is to be untrammelled and that record clear, easy and permanent, it is obvious that considerable care must be taken to determine the best composition of the ink used, and to carry out its manufacture in such a way that it may completely fulfil the various conditions which may be imposed upon it. Ink is, of course, a substance, which is made in various forms, depending on whether it is to be used for writing, marking, type-writing or printing. Each form can also be made in various colours, so as to provide the necessary degree of emphasis, distinction or artistry. Of these, probably the most important are the inks used in printing, because, to be of any real value, they must possess the qualities both of clarity and permanence. Such inks are produced in great variety, and in the past were made chiefly from lamp black and linseed oil. The former substance has now become too expensive, and it has been displaced by resin black, soot, shale black and other mineral matters, aniline colours or iron or manganese compounds, while linseed and castor oils have also largely been displaced by tar oils and mineral oils. For good and medium quality ink, however, polymerized or boiled linseed oil is still used, together with resin oil, soap or resin soap and various pigments. Bitumen, asphalt or stearin pitch are also employed in admixture in some inks, particularly those used for rotary press work, as they improve the covering properties and prevent the ink piercing the paper.—"Engineering."

THE BREATH OF LIFE.

If you approached your neighbour on a cold winter's day and gravely informed him that his body was slowly burning away, he would probably eye you with grave concern. And if you further informed him that he now possessed entirely a different body to the one he had about five years ago, he would probably send for a policeman. Nevertheless, both of these statements would be true. For every man, woman, beast, and bird that inhabits this earth is slowly passing away into the invisible products of slow combustion, and it is this combustion which promotes the warmth in their bodies. Furthermore, in the space of about five years their whole bodies may be entirely consumed and re-built again, without any visible change whatsoever.

These remarkable events are brought about by the oxygen in the air we breathe.

Oxygen gas is very like air in appearance, and when inhaled little difference is noticeable. It is usually prepared by heating potassium chlorate, although many other compounds give it off on heating, such as red lead, mercuric oxide, &c. When different substances are burnt in oxygen, a dazzling light and a great heat are forthcoming. There are various substances, too, which will burn in oxygen and not in air, and a favourite example of this is a steel watch spring, which burns brilliantly, throwing out sparks.

One of the most important uses for which oxygen is prepared is in poisonous atmospheres, such as exist in sewers, cellars, coal mines, caves, &c. The oxygen is compressed in steel cylinders and streams slowly out into an indiarubber bag, whence tubes convey it to the mouth. The carbon dioxide breathed out is absorbed by caustic soda placed in the bag. Armed with such equipment as this, men can work without harm for hours in poisonous atmospheres. Divers, too, very often carry supplies of it, as do alman who ascend to great heights where it is difficult to breathe. Oxygen, too, is invaluable in relieving cases of distressed breathing, exhaustion, fainting, &c., often caused by lack of it.

Oxygen is said to form 47.3 per cent. of the earth's crust, and the millions of tons of rock which make up the mighty cliffs and mountain ranges of the world are nearly half oxygen by weight. In the four winds of heaven are contained enormous quantities of it, and (larger still) is the amount contained in the mighty seas that encompass the earth. Thus plentiful supplies of this life-preserving element are perpetually insured.—"J. F. St. B. Barclay."

FOOD PRESERVATION

WORK OF THE RESEARCH BOARD.

As the world gets more people to feed and resolves increasingly to feed them better, it becomes of growing importance that the mechanism of preservative processes should be better understood, and some eight years ago the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research set up its Food Investigation Board, the last annual report of which for the year 1925 and 1926 is the occasion of these observations (H.M. Stationery Office; 2s. 6d. net). The present membership of the Board illustrates aptly the wide circle of the sciences which have been called in aid of its investigations, including as it does Sir Alfred Ewing, the Chairman of the Engineering Co-ordinating Board, and Sir Richard Threlfall, the Chairman of the Fuel Research Board. As the report points out, physiology and pathology, biophysics, biochemistry and pure physics had already furnished many essential data for the studies the Board had to undertake on its appointment. Between the phenomena and theories described in these pure sciences, however, and the practice of food preservation there were many lacunae to be filled before the problems of practice could be solved, and though already much gratifying success has been recorded, a great deal still remains to be done. The results already obtained have appeared sufficiently encouraging to the members of the Imperial Economic Committee to induce the Empire Marketing Board, established to act as the Committee's executive body, to offer the Research Department the sum of 25,000l. for the purpose of increasing size of the Low-Temperature Research Station, and 5,000l. a year for five years to meet the increased maintenance charges. In addition to its primary investigations into the many scientific questions involved, special investigations are undertaken for outside bodies, if of sufficient general interest, and in this way the Board appears to be kept in touch with the practical as well as the scientific questions that should be studied.

A laboratory has also been established at Covent Garden Market, in which the conditions of produce after transport and storage will be studied, and a survey made of the sources of wastage and depreciation arising respectively in the orchard and packing and in the conditions of transport and storage. Similar action in respect to fish will have to be postponed until it is possible to erect a small research station at a fishing port, though in the meanwhile some special studies are being made in regard to methods of freezing particular kinds of fish, and a survey of the problems that should be attacked when opportunity offers, including by-products, such as fish meals, oils, etc. In addition to the work of the Board's own stations, a number of important investigations have been made at the National Physical Laboratory into methods and data required for measuring essential physical quantities in various processes of preservation.—"Engineering."

POISON PEN.

BARRISTER'S ADVICE ON UNSIGNED LETTERS.

London, Sept. 8.
"The best thing that any one can do with an anonymous letter is to burn it right away, and think no more of it," said a famous barrister to a "Daily Express" representative yesterday.

The case of the dead couple found at Brockenhurst is only one of many tragedies disclosed recently in which anonymous letters have had a distinct influence on the recipients.

"It takes great strength of mind to ignore these things," said the barrister. "Most recipients of such letters unfortunately do not take this course."

"Cowardly."
"The sending of an anonymous letter itself is not a punishable action. Even if the sender is discovered, he has committed no crime in sending it. It is the libel which the letter so often contains which can result in punishment. It is a most cowardly and dastardly thing to send any one an anonymous letter."

"Many divorce court cases can be traced back to some anonymous letter that has been sent to a husband or wife concerning the behaviour of the other partner."

"Claims that the letters have been sent out of kindness and without malice are occasionally justifiable to a certain extent, but there is always a trace of jealousy to be found."

"It is because so few people will admit that they are jealous that they send their letters out in disguise, with a changed handwriting that no one can recognise, and without a signature."

REINCARNATION CLAIM.

"MRS. EDDY'S SPIRIT IN THE BODY OF A GIRL."

New York, Sept. 4.
Mr. Carl Gluck of Oakland, California, who calls himself a Christian Scientist, and prophet, announces that Mrs. Eddy has returned to earth and that her consciousness has been "reobjectified" in the body of a twelve-year-old girl, who is now living with her parents in the Middle West.

He refuses to reveal the girl's name, or residence, but says that she will overcome death, and that some time within the present century her spirit will leave her body and will disappear, and that she will prove her power "before her ascension, through the awakening of her spirit by raising the dead in the same way that Jesus had done."

This prophecy is based largely on an obscure poem written by Mrs. Eddy, called "Christ and Christ-mas," which Mrs. Eddy described as "most advanced." Her writings and three illustrations of the poem were used at her direction as designs for stained glass in the so-called "mother room" in the Christian Science mother church in Boston, which was closed to the public for many years.

Spiritual Light.
Mr. Gluck's prophecy gives particular importance to one of these designs, named "The Prophecy," which portrays an old woman seated in a room, with a girl sitting in front of the window reading to her. Spiritual light shines through the window on the child.

Mr. Gluck, who has a number of followers here and abroad, visited England in 1924, and intends to pay another visit shortly in order to expound his prophecy.

EVIL SPIRITS.

"CURE" BY BURNING P460.

A unique swindling case, involving a complicated version of the old "green goods" game, led to the arrest in Manila of Gabriel Valentin y Daluz, alias Gabriel V. Daluz, of 13 Calle Gregorio del Pilar, Singalong sub-division.

According to the police investigation Gabriel attempted to swindle Mrs. Arsenia Enriquez, of 308 Espana. Learning that a member of her family was ill, the alleged charlatan offered to rid her house of evil spirits. He outlined a "cure" which called for the burning of P460; dissolving the ashes in water and sprinkling "infected" places of the house.

Mrs. Enriquez furnished the P460 wrapped in a piece of Chinese paper. Gabriel took the package and appeared to drop it into an open charcoal fire. The police arrived shortly after and "frisked" Gabriel. An envelope containing the supposed burnt offering was brought to light and will be used as evidence against Gabriel. It is claimed that during a "prayer" made at the charcoal altar the spirit doctor "palmed" the money and substituted another package.

It was disclosed that the accused had swindled the mother-in-law of Dean Maximo Kalaw of the University of the Philippines. His method at that time was different and dealt with an alleged gold mine. It is reported that he made a haul of P8,000 from the Dean's mother-in-law.

Gabriel Valentin travelled extensively in the British Colonies for 37 years. He appears well acquainted with Singapore, Australia, New Guinea and other places. It is alleged that he picked up a smattering of sleight-of-hand and other tricks useful to his profession while journeying in the far places. He arrived in Manila in 1922. During his residence here he has purchased two strong material houses valued at P8,000 and a piece of land worth P2,000.—"Manila Times."

DEADLY CHARMS.

They call her Della Donna—the Fair Lady of the World—and so she is (writes "A Countryman" in the London "Evening News"). But beware of her! Admire her at a little distance, if you will, for when she blossoms forth in all her splendour she is beautiful enough. But do not embrace her; above all, refuse the gifts she offers you at this season of the year, bright and tempting though they be.

You know why they gave her that pretty-sounding name; because the drug she furnishes and which is named after her has the power, among other things, of enlarging the pupils of the eyes and so adding great brilliancy to them.

Fine ladies in days gone by got much store by this useful but dangerous plant, for the tiniest drop of the liquid was enough to make their eyes sparkle like diamonds in the sun. The modern oculist employs the drug to more prosaic purpose, and the physician finds it useful too.

The plant, fortunately, is not to be found everywhere, but on the chalk uplands where it most delights to grow are huge bushes of it, laden with fruit that too closely resembles over-ripe cherries.

It is to the everlasting shame of Bella Donna that she comes of a respectable family, the family of the potato and the tomato, but her other blood relations—the "bitter-sweet" and the garden nightshade, which also are natives in Great Britain—are no more to be trusted than she is.

LOST LUGGAGE.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

A case which illustrates one of the difficulties which confront an English railway company in the conduct of their business was recently decided in the High Court.

The facts in the case under notice (Vosper v. G. W. Railway) are thus stated in the "Solicitors' Journal" for July 23. At 9.45 on a Monday morning, the plaintiff gave his suitcase to a porter, at Exeter station, for him to put it in the cloakroom, and then to have it ready for him for the 1.45 p.m. train. There was some dispute as to what happened when he arrived at the station at 1.30 p.m., but the County Court Judge held that the plaintiff had agreed with the porter that the latter should place the suitcase in a first-class compartment, and that was done, when the train arrived. The plaintiff, who had a third-class ticket, found some friends on it, and joined them, subsequently going to the restaurant car with them. The suitcase was lost. The County Court Judge held that the company were liable, saying that the onus was upon them to show that the plaintiff had not taken reasonable care of his hand luggage. A Divisional Court, consisting of two Lords Justices, dismissed an appeal. In effect, they ruled that it was not the passenger's duty, even having assumed control of his hand luggage, to continue to guard it during the whole journey, having regard to the fact that railway companies now invite passengers to change their carriages and to go to another part of the train for meals. In the result, the railway company will have to pay for the suitcase.

It is difficult, having regard to certain previous decisions in similar cases, to understand how this ruling can really be justified. In a well-known legal text-book, it is stated that: "If the passenger takes his luggage in the compartment with him, he relieves the company of a large part of their responsibility; and if, while under his own control, the luggage is lost or damaged, without any negligence on the part of the company, the company as a rule are not liable." So it was held so long ago as 1870, in Talley v. Great Western Railway Company. In that case, a passenger took his bag into the carriage with him. At Swindon, he left the train to get tea. He was away for 10 minutes, during which the train had been moved to another platform. Not being able to find his own, Mr. Talley got into another carriage. The bag was found in the carriage when the train reached London, but it had been cut open and some of its contents stolen. A jury found that the company had been guilty of no negligence, and that the plaintiff, having assumed control of his own luggage, was bound to take such care of it as might be expected from an ordinary prudent man, and the loss would not have happened but for his failure to take such care.—"Engineering."

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U. S. AIRWAYS.

DEVELOPMENT NOW BEING ENCOURAGED.

It is often asserted that an abhorrence of the artificial stimulation of commerce by means of State subsidies was the cause of the arrest long suffered by civil aviation in the United States. While this contention may, in the main, be true, it is misleading if it induces the belief that this refusal of State aid is wholly due to the sturdy independence of the national temperament.

The American Government's refusal to adopt the subsidy method was due to the fact that the reasons which induced European Powers to follow this policy with such generous expenditure were of a military or political character, having no application to American conditions. Germany developed its astonishingly elaborate aerial network not simply for commercial purposes, but in order to keep alive the aircraft manufacturing industry, threatened with extinction by the Allies' prohibition of military aircraft. France has been concerned not only to assist its manufacturing industry, but also to consolidate its political relations with its African Empire, Syria, and the countries of the Little Entente, over which it has secured political influence; Italy's projected lines radiating from the capital city to Barcelona, Constantinople, Tripoli, Calcutta, Valona, and Zara have, obviously, political no less than commercial ends; the policy pursued by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will be materially promoted by the completion of the services centred on Kharkoff and affording swift communication towards the Afghan, Indian, and Iraq frontiers; the British Empire hopes to achieve a greater measure of political and economic coherence by a system of Imperial air communications; and similar considerations have actuated many of the smaller European nations.

The United States is concerned with the military and political aspects of aerial development only in a much smaller degree. There is no Great Power, not excepting the U.S.S.R., which is less vulnerable to attack from the air than the United States. Proof of the fact that the administration is by no means indifferent to civil aviation is, however, to be found in the vigorous manner which development is now being encouraged, but this official stimulus is to a greater extent unalloyed with political considerations than in any other country, and the adoption of the doubtful expedient of subsidy as a means of hastening economic self-sufficiency is therefore not justified. The prodigal expenditure of the European Powers having helped to bring aviation to a stage when its economic operation is in sight; America has not been slow to share in the dividends accruing from this investment.

Its own air mail services have, however, been extraordinarily successful and efficient. During the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1926, 14 million letters were carried over the main transcontinental route, which enables a letter posted in New York to be delivered in San Francisco within 86 hours. Of the total mileage of over 2½ million, nearly one million miles were flown at night. Of the flights begun, 93.7 per cent. were completed according to schedule, two fatal accidents occurring. The steady increase in the revenue of the air mail lines indicates the growing public appreciation of the service they render, the receipts for the months of July, October and December, 1926, being 78,000, 90,000 and 122,000 dol., respectively.—"Engineering."

KNIFE PLAY.

BOYS' "WILD WEST" FRENZY.

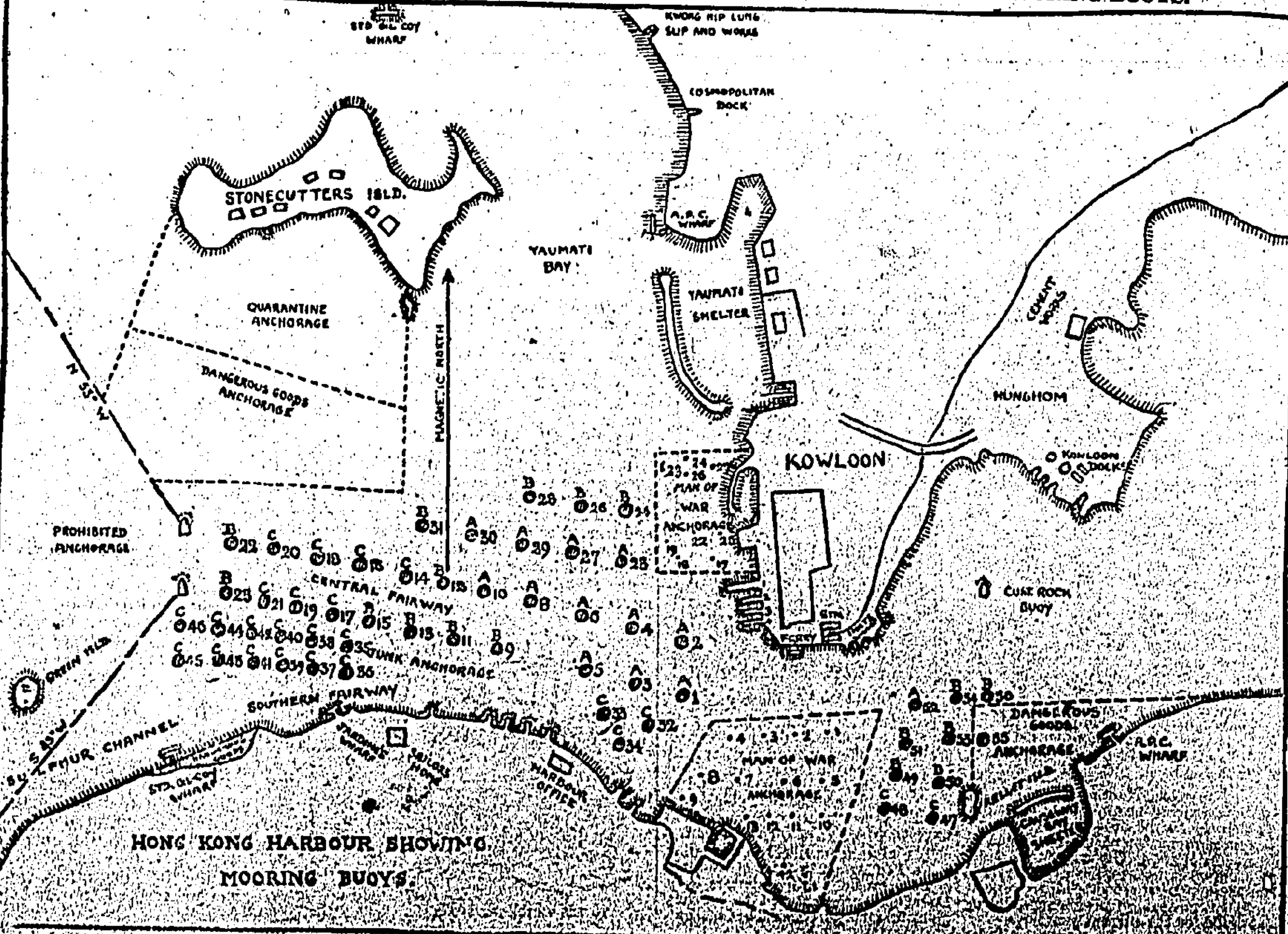
Melbourne, September 10.
Two boys, aged 14 and 11, charged with having wounded several heifers on August 20, were brought before the Children's Court at Richmond yesterday. The elder boy was placed on probation for 12 months, and the case of the younger was adjourned for four weeks.

The elder boy was stated to have said that, in company with other boys, he went to the Abattoirs and they started to ride sheep in pens. They then forced open some lockers and took out nine knives. With these they went to the bullock pens and threw a knife eight times at a cow. One knife stuck in the cow and they continued to throw knives into other cows.

They knocked out one animal and then went to the beef house, where they cut some kidneys out of sheep carcasses and cut off joints of mutton and beef.



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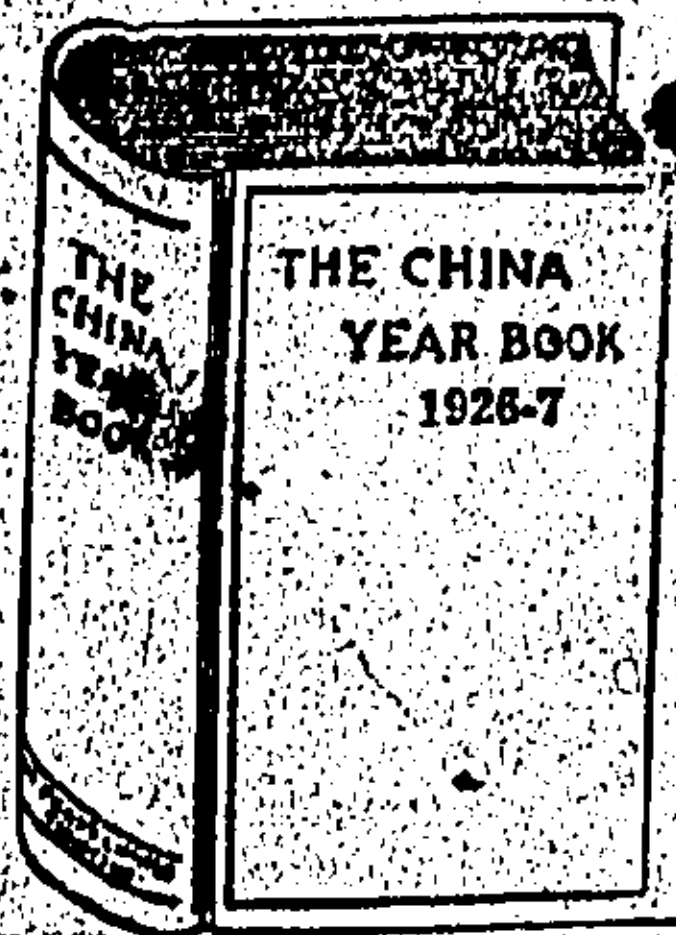
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"The whole of one side of my face was a mass of weeping eczema," says Mr. L. D. Villiers, of Salt River, C.C. "I had medical treatment and spent pounds on so-called remedies but the misery places got worse and worse. I couldn't sleep for the awful irritation. I was ashamed to be seen outdoors and always held a handkerchief over my face to hide the disfigurement. Then I decided to give Zam-Buk a trial and the first application of this soothing balm reduced pain and itching. As I persevered with Zam-Buk it brought all bad matter away from the sores and healed in remarkably short time. Now, thanks to Zam-Buk, all trace of eczema has been cleared away. Shaving was practically impossible for two years, but I now shave in perfect comfort."

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FAMOUS "POT HOLE."

TOUR BY MEMBERS OF THE B.A.

A ROUND OF THE ABBEYS.

Leeds, Sept. 3.

Taking a rest from the whirl of papers and discussions, members of the British Association now meeting in Leeds spent to-day in a number of attractive excursions to places in Yorkshire of archaeological, literary, or geological interest.

To one of the outings in particular the term thrilling is more applicable. A number of young men, many of them students of geology, descended Gaping Ghyll at Ingleborough, the most famous "pot hole," as it is called, to be found in England, having no superior in its savage grandeur. This expedition, which was directed by the Yorkshire Ramblers' Club, under leadership of Mr. Walter Parsons, entailed a full day of strenuous toil. Another party is to go down to-morrow, the numbers being restricted on each occasion to sixteen owing to the time taken in rope-ladder work and other difficulties.

Those making the adventure took with them any sort of old clothes, and changed on the spot in a tent provided for the occasion. Each man was lowered down the main shaft, about 400 feet, in a sort of boson's chair, attached to a windlass, worked by a petrol engine. Forty feet down a stream pours itself into the huge cavern below, and the descent is made through the actual water of the fall, the members of the expedition being covered by protective tarpaulins.

The main cavern, over which their eyes roamed, is big enough to contain the great edifice of York Minster, and the impression it gives is eerie and wonderful. From the sides of the cavern there radiate passages, which in turn lead to a range of subsidiary caverns containing stalactites and stalagmites by the thousand. Several hours were spent in traversing the underground labyrinths.

The water from Gaping Ghyll, as is well known to those who have studied the subject, flows to Clapham Cave by ways not yet explored. Search has been arrested hitherto by an underground lake, but the visitors to-day learnt that should it ever be possible to work through from Clapham Cave to Gaping Ghyll, the excursion would be quite the star turn of cave work in England.

The Abbeys.

There were many excursions of a less specialised type, of which the Abbey ruins in Yorkshire were among the most popular: Bolton Priory, for example, Fountains, and the North Yorkshire ones of Rievaulx, Byland, and Ampleforth, which last tour proved the most attractive of all.

The Abbot of Ampleforth entertained a party of eighty, which drove over in charabancs from York. Ampleforth is now one of the Catholic Public Schools of England. It houses fifty monks and 300 boys, and near by is a preparatory school for fifty boys. The hillside has become a wood, with shady paths and a high terrace looking out over the trees away to

the Pennines. The Abbey church is the mature work of Gilbert Scott, and is described as being as inspiring a departure from the usual styles as was Bentley's great effort at Westminster.

On the return journey the party passed through Sutton-in-the-Forest, where Laurence Sterne farmed his glebe with little profit. "Cure on farming," he exclaimed. "I will try if the pen will not succeed better than the plough." The result was "Tristram Shandy."

A Turner Treasure-House. About a hundred members were the guests of Major Fawkes at Farnley Hall, Otley, a treasure house of Turner's paintings, for it was in Wharfedale and when he was the guest of the owner of Farnley that Turner did his best work. It is here kept, as Ruskin puts it, "like a monument in a shrine."

The Harrogate Corporation also entertained a hundred members, who were driven round to all the points of interest at this health resort. Others went to Ilkley, York, Selby Abbey, Wensleydale, Haworth (associated with the memory of Charlotte Brontë), and to Ingleton and the rugged expanses of Ingleborough and Wharfedale. Lady Lawson Tancred had fifty guests to see the Roman remains at Aldborough and the famous "Devil's Arrows" of standing stones near Boroughbridge. It was a day of glorious sunshine.—Observer.

CHINESE COURAGE.

TESTIMONY COMES FROM MALAYA.

Writing to the "Malay Mail," a contributor says:—To say that all the Chinese in Malaya are afraid to face the secret society menace is far from correct. I can remember a case in Penang a good many years ago when a well-known Towkay treated it with absolute contempt and came to no harm then or since. It was at the time when the Colonial Government had just introduced legislation for the registration of schools, which was bitterly opposed in certain quarters, and a Singapore Chinese member of the Legislative Council wrote to a fellow clansman in Penang, who was then managing director of a company which owned an English, a Chinese and a Malay newspaper, asking him to say in those journals that the Bill would not injure Straits Chinese interests and stating that his (the legislator's) family, who were then in Malacca, had been threatened with personal violence if he voted for it. The Towkay sought the assistance of the present writer in replying to this letter and said, "Tell him not to be afraid." This, it was pointed out to him, was cold comfort. "Oh," he replied, "last week two men stopped my ricksha late at night when I was leaving office and told me I would be killed if my papers did not oppose this Bill." "What did you do Towkay?" "I told them in Chinese not to be bally fools and drove on."

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DRAMA IN SKYSCRAPER.

THREE MEN KILLED BY A CRAZED MAN.

Three deaths have occurred at the result of a murderous affray in a lawyer's office, which has provided New York with another "frontpage sensation."

According to the story placed together by the police a crazed man, obsessed with the idea that he had been tricked in a petty real estate deal where the sum in dispute was only \$100, suddenly opened fire with a revolver during a conference at his lawyer's office in Forty-Fourth Street on September 6.

Three Dead.

When he ran out of the office and escaped a few moments later two men lay dead, and a third was wounded so badly that he died later.

One of the victims was the man's own lawyer; the other two were a real estate broker and his legal adviser.

This strange crime is made even more extraordinary by the fact that the lawyer in whose office it occurred was found crushed on the pavement nine stories below his office window. It is surmised by the police that he either jumped out of the window in a panic-stricken attempt to escape the slayer's bullets, or crawled out on the window ledge and was pushed off.

Struck by the Body.

Two men in the street were struck by the body as it hurled through the air, and one was taken to hospital unconscious with a fractured spine.

Late at night a man wanted in connection with the affair surrendered to the police.

A native of Skye, Archie McDonald, was remanded by the Portland magistrates on a charge of stealing a pilot cutter, the property of a Portland pilot. McDonald, when caught, had hoisted the mainsail and said he was going to sail to China.

Admitting that she set fire to her bed to "spite her mistress" because she had given her too much work, Elsie Fineman asked at the Old Bailey to be sent back to Canada. It was stated that she was the daughter of a Hong Kong policeman, and that after her father's death she had been brought up in Dr. Barnardo's Homes and sent to Canada.

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INWARD MAILS.

From	THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20	Per
Australia & Manila	Shanghai	Mishima Maru.
Shanghai	Shanghai	Nagasaki.
Shanghai	Shanghai	21
Saigon	Saigon	Sikang.
Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Europe via Negapatnam (letters only London 22nd Sept.)	Kashima Maru.
Europe via Negapatnam (papers only London, 22nd Sept.)	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	Talamba.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	23
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	Kutsang.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	Tenyo Maru.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	24
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	Pres. McKinley.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	Pres. Van Buren.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	Emp. of Russia.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	25
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	Kashmir.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	30
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, & Shanghai	Pres. Jefferson.

OUTWARD MAILS.

To	WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19	Per
Shanghai	Shanghai	Soochow
Straits	Straits	Ceylon Maru
Samshui & Wuchow	Samshui & Wuchow	Kong Ning
Saigon	Saigon	Produce
Saigon	Saigon	4.30 p.m.
"Swatow, Amoy & Formosa"	"Swatow, Amoy & Formosa"	Deli Maru
Straits & Calcutta. Parcels Noon.	Straits & Calcutta. Parcels Noon.	8.30 a.m.
Letters 1 p.m.	Letters 1 p.m.	Ho Sang.
Java via Batavia	Java via Batavia	Tjondari
Swatow	Swatow	Hydrangea
Tourane	Tourane	Chung Kong
Straits	Straits	Nagasaki
Japan	Japan	2.30 p.m.
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia	Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia	2.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow	Swatow, Amoy & Fochow	3.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Shanghai	3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 21st Nov. K.P.O.—Registration 4.30 p.m. Letters (22nd Oct.) 9 a.m. G.P.O.—Registration (22nd Oct.) 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 21st Nov. K.P.O.—Registration 4.30 p.m. Letters (22nd Oct.) 9 a.m. G.P.O.—Registration (22nd Oct.) 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m.
Manila & parcels for German via Hamburg	Manila & parcels for German via Hamburg	Emil Kirdorf
Amoy	Amoy	Kutsang
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Shantung
Bangkok via Swatow	Bangkok via Swatow	2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Amoy	Kingyuan
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	9 a.m.
Manila	Manila	Hozan Maru
Manila	Manila	Pres. Van Buren
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow	Swatow, Amoy & Fochow	5 p.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th Nov. K.P.O.—Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O.—Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th Nov. K.P.O.—Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O.—Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	5 p.m.
		D'Artagnan.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

FREIGHT WAR.

African Ship Owners and
Wood Buyers.

GOVT. STEPS IN.

Union Castle Line's Illegal Offer Of
Rebate.

Capetown, Yesterday.
An acute stage has been reached in the freight war which broke out last April between the Conference Lines, of which the Union Castle is the leading member, and the British and Continental South African Line, headed by Sir Robert Thomas, M.P. This was due to the Union Castle offering to grant shippers of wool and similar produce a rebate of 15 per cent. on current rates provided they exclusively used Conference steamers.

The wool buyers met at Port Elizabeth and strongly condemned the Conference tactics. A repercussion of events was felt at Roubaix, France, where wool importing interests refused to sign contracts with the Conference Lines.

The Union Government has now intimated that the Union Castle's offer of a 15 per cent. discount is a breach of law and violates the terms of the Government mail contract with the company and threatens the possibility of giving a year's notice to terminate the contract unless the offer is withdrawn; also to enforce the existing legislation enabling a differentiation in harbour charges. It is surmised that the latter would consist of a surcharge equivalent to the discount offered on the shipments concerned.—Reuter.

FLAG DISPUTE.

BITTERNESS IN SOUTH
AFRICA.

DEBATE OPENS.

Capetown, Yesterday.
The momentous debate on the Flag Bill opened in the Assembly with General Hertzog moving resolutions, of which he had given notice, appropriating private members' days and providing night sittings thrice weekly as evidence of the Government's determination that the Flag Bill and also the contentious Iron and Steel Bill and the Precious Stones Bill will become law before the end of the year.

All the Bills have been read a first time despite vigorous protests of the Opposition, headed by General Smuts, who declares that General Hertzog's motions violated the rights of Parliament.

Mr. Malan, Minister of the Interior, intimated that no concessions on the Flag Bill would be made in the Assembly but that General Smuts would have an opportunity in the Senate where he had a majority, and that any reasonable proposals, with a view to agreement, would be seriously considered by the Government.

Anticipations of a stormy period illustrated by uncompromising partisanship, was displayed in all three bills, the most noteworthy being the Iron, Steel, and Diamond Bills which passed the Assembly last session but were rejected by the Senate. The first seeks to establish a South African Metal Industry under Government auspices; the second empowers Government to regulate the production of diamonds according to market conditions, but both are overshadowed by the Flag Bill which threatens a serious cleavage on racial as opposed to Party lines.—Reuter.

BIG STEEL MERGER.

OVER 60 AMERICAN MILLS
CONCERNED.

Youngstown (Ohio), Yesterday.
A twenty million dollar merger of steel and tinplate companies in Northern Ohio is announced. This brings together 61 sheet mills, producing half a million tons annually, with a diversity of products, including full finished sheets for automobiles.—Reuter's American Service.

Six tons of Surplus Army Cordite will be burnt at Stonecutters Range, Stonecutters Island, on Thursday next, 20th inst., by the Inspecting Ordnance Officer.

ANTI-SEMITISM.

Cause Celebre Opens In
Paris.

ECHO OF STREET MURDER.

Ex-Russian Jew Who Shot Ukraine
To Death.

Paris, Yesterday.
Alleged anti-Semitism is the chief issue in the cause celebre opened in a crowded court at the Seine Assizes. A Russian Jew, now a naturalised Frenchman, named Schwartzbart, is charged with murdering Petlura Hetman, a Ukrainian, in the street in Paris in May 1926, when he shot him down remorselessly, firing seven shots with an automatic.

Schwartzbart declared he killed Petlura owing to his anti-Semitic atrocities.

Schwartzbart declared he killed Petlura owing to his anti-Semitic atrocities. The prosecution contend that Petlura did his best to prevent pogroms and allege that Schwartzbart is a tool of Moscow.

At the Schwartzbart trial it is proposed to call a host of witnesses, including Professor Einstein and Maxim Gorky, Russian, Ukrainian and Yiddish interpreters have been retained in view of the polyglot character of the witnesses.

Schwartzbart, replying to the President, who pointed out it was said that Petlura was a friend of the Jews, declared that Petlura was as fond of Jews as Haman Titus when he sent them to Heaven. He ordered pogroms then, like Pontius Pilate, he washed his hands of them.

It was mentioned that Schwartzbart won the Croix de Guerre fighting in the French Foreign Legion in the war. The police testified that his conduct in Paris after the war was irreproachable. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Vienna 1908 as an Anarchist but denied he ever served in the Red Russian army.—Reuter.

A LABOUR GAIN.

NORWEGIAN ELECTION
RESULTS.

Oslo, Yesterday.
A Labour gain of ten seats, chiefly at the expense of the Conservatives and Communists, is expected as the result of the elections for the Storting, which were conducted on the Proportional Representation system. The Norwegian Labour Party, with which the Socialists united last year, stands outside of both "Internationals."

Conservatives and Liberals have been generally co-operating in the elections.—Reuter.

The results of the elections so far to show that the Conservatives have lost 19 seats while Labour has gained 20. A number of results are outstanding.—Reuter.

FLYING BOAT TOUR.

FLOTILLA ARRIVES IN
FRANCE.

London, Yesterday.
The Four Royal Air Force flying boats which arrived at Hourtin seaplane station yesterday afternoon after the first stage of the 25,000 miles cruise to the Far East had an excellent journey without incident. They were given an enthusiastic welcome last night of the French naval and military officers. The journey is being continued on Wednesday across land to Marseilles. The flight will continue to India via the Suez Canal and Persian Gulf.—British Wireless Service.

THE RHINE ARMY.

ALLIES COMMENCE TO
REDUCE.

Wiesbaden, Yesterday.
In accordance with the Allies' decision to reduce the Army of Occupation in the Rhineland, the first Battalion of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry has left Langenscheidt, Walbach, for Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Capital and Labour
Meet.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

Series of Confabs To Seek Better
Relationship.

London, Yesterday.
A meeting of representatives of capital and labour which was held yesterday in London under the presidency of the Lord Mayor to discuss informally the question of industrial peace was of a stimulating character. On both sides speeches were made favouring better relations between employers and employees.

They included a suitable contribution by Sir Alfred Mond, head of the big chemical combine. He urged the establishment of a league of industrial peace on the same lines as the League of Nations. It is now announced that this meeting is to be followed by a larger conference of captains of industry and trade union representatives, and that Sir A. Mond will probably preside. It is hoped that the exchange of views at the conference may result in some steps being taken towards establishing the suggested league of industrial peace.

It is understood Sir Josiah Stamp, President of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, whose plea for co-operation has led to several important conferences between the railway trade union leaders and those engaged in directing railway policy, will attend. The coal owners will send a representative and so will other important industries. Railway, mining, steel and other trade unions will send delegates.—British Wireless Service.

WORLD TRADE.

NEW CONFERENCE AT
GENEVA.

TACKLING IMPEDIMENTS.

London, Yesterday.
The "Diplomatic Conference" at Geneva mentioned earlier is the outcome of the World Economic Conference of six months ago at which was passed a series of resolutions dealing with impediments to international trade, but the decisions were of no executive force.

The present conference aims at giving them practical effect by drafting a convention providing, with reservations, for the "abolition of prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports." The Conference will not deal with tariffs at this stage, but will first tackle the disorganisation of markets owing to the many hampering restrictions that have grown up after the war.—Reuter.

Draft Agreement.

Geneva, Yesterday.
The International Conference on trade barriers concluded with a general discussion of a preliminary draft agreement prepared by the League's economic committee. The consensus of opinion favoured the adoption of a convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions.

The first article of the draft agreement provides subject to certain exceptions that the contracting states will undertake within six months to abolish all such prohibitions and restrictions.—Reuter.

TURKISH OIL.

NOT READY TO TAKE
SUPPLY.

London, Yesterday.
Sir Adam Ritchie, general manager of the Turkish Petroleum Company, informs Reuter that the new oil well at Kirkuk had to be closed owing to the absence of transport. Nothing could be done till a pipeline had been fixed to a convenient seaboard, probably the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

NEW N.S.W. MINISTRY.

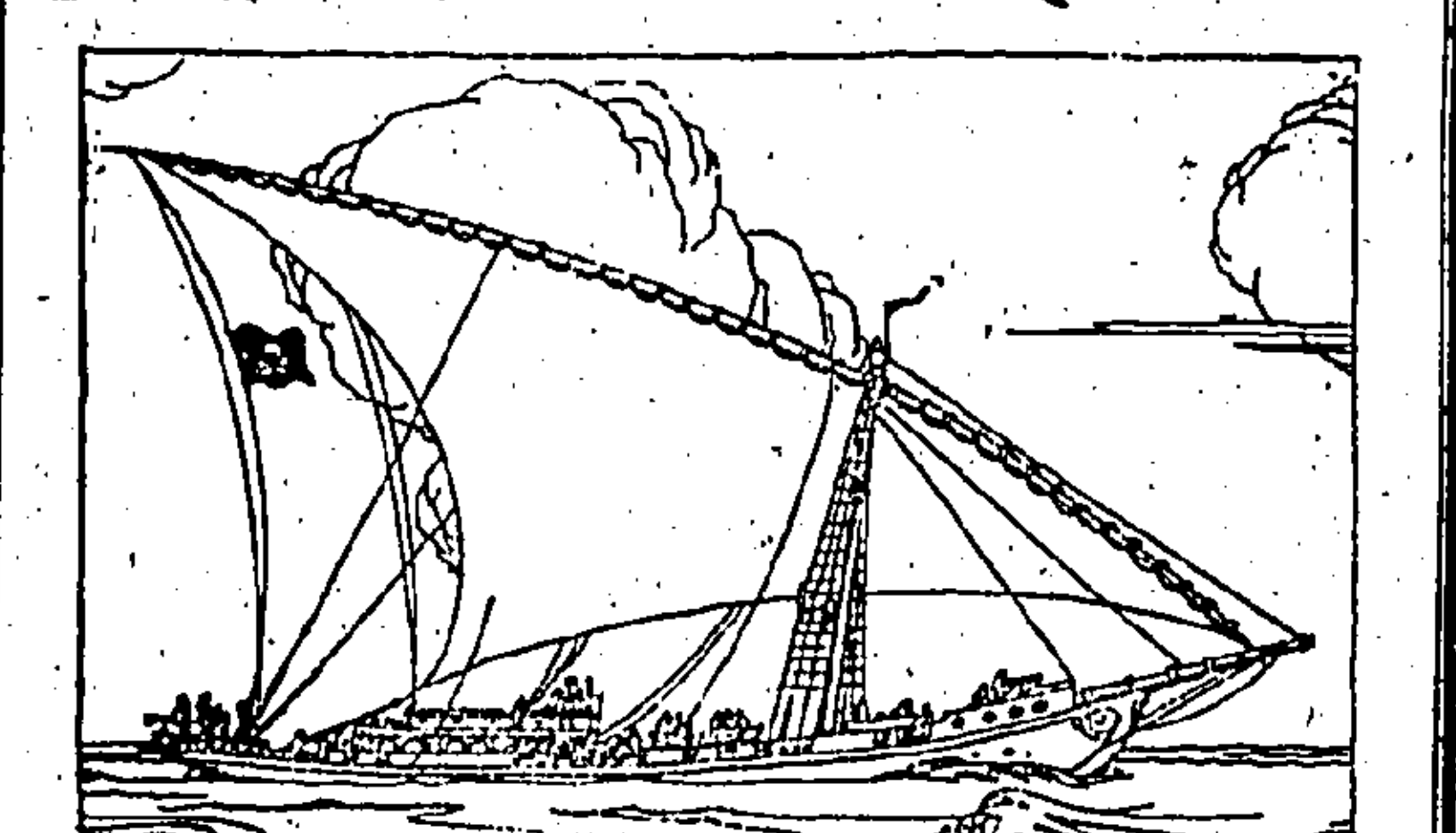
Sydney, Yesterday.
A new nationalist Ministry has been formed in New South Wales with Mr. Davin as Premier and Treasurer, and Mr. Boyle as Attorney-General.—Reuter.

"BEHIND THE FRONT"



AT THE
QUEEN'S
TO-DAY ONLY
2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

The BLACK PIRATE



AT THE
WORLD
WEDNESDAY TO SATURDAY.
ORCHESTRA AT 5.15 AND 9.20.
Chinese Interpreter at 2.30 & 7.15.

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